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Volume CXCI No. 2494 The SPHERE, London, November 22, 1947

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH, HEIRESS-PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE, AND LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, TO WHOM THE NATION UNITES IN OFFERING ITS CONGRATULATIONS ON THEIR WEDDING: This picture was taken in the White Drawing Room of Buckingham Palace following the announcement that the marriage would take place on November 20

This week Royal visitors converged on London for the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, twenty-one-year-old Heiress-Presumptive to the Throne, and twenty-six-year-old Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and a descendant of the Danish House of Glucksburg. The King and Queen of Denmark, King Michael of Rumania and his mother, Queen Helen, the Princess Regent of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard, the Prince Regent of Belgium and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden were among the notable arrivals, and London momentarily forgot the glooms of economic crisis as it forgathered to do honour to the bride and bridegroom on their wedding day. In this issue of *The Sphere* details are given of the preliminary arrangements for the wedding, and next week will appear a full record of the ceremony at the Abbey and of processional scenes in the streets of London

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

There was a Wedding . . .

—I wish I were so much a master of words as to be able to find new phrases in which to comment on the Royal wedding. But at this time, after all that has been written and said, I ask you: *Could even Mr. Churchill?* It is not singular that the nation's interest has been so intensely aroused in this time of drabness and anxiety and austerity. If there are three things which in the last century and more have increasingly thrilled and warmed the hearts of this nation, male and female, young and old, I should put them as a youthful sovereign or heir to the throne; a romantic marriage in high places; a young and attractive Princess. Princess Elizabeth has combined all three major draws in her marriage. I will confine myself to a loyal blessing and a comment or two. Our Royal Family may be in one sense still a "race apart." But each and all are very much in our hearts, and each and all, by his or her sincere personal sympathy and interest in our lives, does all which he or she can to enter into our lives and to stay there. They have special duties constantly to perform, duties which only lifelong practice and discipline and constant goodwill can make tolerable. As a small recompense, they, almost alone among the population to-day, are relieved of the strain and stress of bare existence and receive as of right the "chief seats at the feast." And an enormous majority of the nation approves that it is so; sees fitness and justice, too, in it, and, with no sense of altruism, derives colour and warmth from the grace and dignity and ease of the family life of its Royal Family. We are proud that for one family in the land these sweets of civilisation are still made possible, and we most of us realise that they mean much less to the Royal Family than they would to ourselves, since they are taken for granted, and that they are paid for a hundredfold in skilled and devoted service. If it were not so, there would be many more mean minds to cry out upon "extravagance over a show in time of bitter hardship"; there would be mean and jealous minds to assess and estimate and cavil at the Golconda of wedding presents, the wealth of furniture, plate, dress materials, jewels, furs and objects of art poured out "to enable a young married couple to set up house."

A Symbol and a Charmer.

—Why is there no such jealousy or criticism? Why can the Royal Family itself encourage a public view of all this wealth and treasure? I have supplied a triple reason. There is one more important. Princess Elizabeth stands for England to-day in her wedding week. She has dedicated herself to our service in memorable words. Like her fathers before her, she will be zealously and jealously faithful to that dedication. And in that sense the nation's gifts are placed on the altar, its tribute and devotion are raised above personal considerations and comparisons. There is nothing for any concerned to conceal. The British Monarchy is firmly established in our hearts. It stands rocklike in a stormy sea of change and wreckage. It is about all we have to-day of colour, cheer, warmth, permanency, grace and light. And we agree that nothing can be too good for it. But Princess Elizabeth is more than a symbol. She is a charming girl, whom we have learned to love for herself alone, for her charm and sympathy and sense of duty and of humour. I wish her from my heart on this great occasion in her life the most that it is in me to offer, all those good wishes and prayers for her happiness that I should offer my own daughters in like case. *More* I cannot offer.

Mr. Dalton.—The week-end brought us a political bombshell of an utterly unexpected kind—Mr. Dalton's resignation. Mr. Dalton is not a popular figure; he has not made himself widely beloved even among his own party and colleagues. His character and convictions have entitled him to respect, even if they have led him, for one holding an office so essentially removed from party considerations, to indulge the party spirit too often and too vigorously in his public pronouncements. And now he has talked too much once too often. Let it be said at once that his resignation was offered in a manner worthy of the best traditions of English politics and public life; his apology to the House for an indiscretion of a grave sort was frank, dignified and unqualified, and his opponents and critics share with his friends in sympathy (with him personally) for his eclipse. His "finance" has been widely criticised by experts in that intricate subject, none of whom agree the one with the other. His indiscretion, made a few minutes before he opened his Budget, remains a thing of utter mystery. The fact that it did no harm except to himself enhances the mystery of his action. What weakness of human nature, what lapse from common sense, induced that blind spot, that amnesia of the written law and the accepted practice? Vanity, good nature or sheer oblivion? We rack our brains for the answer. The formidable Sir Stafford—the brains of a sorry Government—approaches still nearer to the character of Pooh-Bah, and the question arises: How much can he swallow and digest?

Sir Stafford's Loyalties.

—If there is no precedent for a Chancellor resigning before his Budget is steered through its stages in the Commons, it is even more stimulatingly novel for a successor to take over the task of fathering a Budget which (if words means anything) he has shown to be contrary in its policy and particulars, in its omissions and commissions, in its very spirit, to what he regards as right and necessary and financially and economically sound. If words mean anything, Sir Stafford is therefore committed to a remarkable act of altruism, to force on the country a Budget which he regards as utterly inadequate and unsuitable to the needs of our desperate crisis. It raises an interesting question in political morality and in the clash of loyalties—to party or to country? What will Sir Stafford do? Will he by concessions and amendments alter Mr. Dalton's Budget beyond recognition or will he be the loyal lieutenant of the late Chancellor *ad hoc*? His vast responsibilities were impressive enough before Mr. Dalton's resignation. Now they are staggering. If he can handle them, he has an extraordinary chance to co-ordinate the two most vital agents of our economic revival in a dovetailing which has too often been lacking.

Mr. Quintin Hogg's Argument.—Mr. Quintin Hogg put (in my opinion) very clearly and fairly the view which I have laboured for years to express concerning the Upper House. The two main planks in his argument were: (1) It is intolerable to-day that "the accident of birth" should vest in a few individuals functions of legislature which a majority of the nation still regard as supremely important and as a vital safeguard to its liberties. (2) This extraordinary situation might be condoned, if it could be proved that the hereditary principle in the House of Lords buttressed the hereditary principle in the Monarchy; in a word, that if you abolished the hereditary principle in the Upper House, you would weaken the foundations of the Monarchy. Once, I have no doubt whatever, the argument was sound; once an hereditary aristocracy was not only a buttress but a buffer and a barricade between the Throne and the people. Demonstrably, it is not so to-day. It is no argument at all to urge that the Upper House has worked very well and impartially under the hereditary system, for this reason: that only a handful of noble Lords, mostly highly skilled and highly honourable, take part in its deliberations. That is a fact which directly points to the need for reform. Five-sevenths of its composition are *ipso facto* proved in practice to be redundant, lazy, incompetent or unwilling; and yet those five-sevenths retain the power to assume all the functions which still remain to the House, if it suits them to do so. So long as that possibility remains, the Upper House will always be suspect to the Labour Party. Mr. Morrison put the *only* point of weakness in the Upper House's case against the present Bill to amend the Parliament Act of 1911, namely, the Lords have had sixty years of opportunity to reform themselves since the great Lord Salisbury spoke of the need for reform in much the same sense as did Mr. Hogg last week—and they have not even made a serious attempt to do so. I hope Mr. Morrison's latest welcome to any reasonable scheme of reform put forward will induce the Upper House at long last to put forward suggestions which will both safeguard its existence as a Second Chamber and bring it into line with modern political ideas and even social conditions. The hereditary peerage and the Upper House were based on land ownership and patronage, and both these foundations are removed to-day.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNION DEBATE: Mr. Leopold Amery, former Secretary of State for India, opposing the motion "That this house considers the Conservative Party makes a poor Opposition and would, if returned to office, make an even poorer Government." On the right is Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, of Pembroke College, the Vice-President of the Union. The motion was defeated by 503 votes to 267. Mr. Berkeley's inspired reply to the mover was most effective, and declared to be a good debating speech

MR. SILKIN PREPARES TO GO IN TO THE ATTACK: The Minister of Town and Country Planning, who supported last week's motion before the Cambridge Union, declaring: "The Opposition is badly led, incompetent, lacks cohesion and coherence, and is inconsistent and very irresponsible. It is led by that most distinguished person Mr. Churchill—by remote control." Mr. Amery, opposing the motion, said the Government offers "never a policy and never a clear lead." Seated on Mr. Silkin's left was Mr. R. G. M. Brown, of Trinity, who, as Chairman of the Labour Club, spoke on behalf of the motion. The debate was broadcast in the Third Programme

Money to Burn.—Occasionally one obtains striking evidence that some people, despite crippling taxation, have money to burn. Not that inflationary tendencies and evidence are hard to come by. *Example* 1: Some friends of mine, as a result of a domestic crisis, sought hotel accommodation over Christmas at a Devonshire seaside town popular in winter. They combed the lesser hotels, and at last got a reluctant offer of two small back bedrooms at the price of £12 12s. a week a head. All other accommodation in this town of hotels appears to be fully booked at prices upward of £12 12s.! *Example* 2: The local poulterers and butchers find no difficulty in disposing of all the pheasants which syndicates, or their poachers, can offer at the mean price to the public of 35s. a brace. It is a good year for wild pheasants, and should prove a cheap season for shooters, who can expect to sell their surplus game at £50 per 100 birds (which gives the retailer a handsome profit). Many a rough shoot is run for a contribution of £25 each from six or seven guns, and might well produce 300 pheasants, partridges and ground game this season—which means a free shooting season, save for the heavy cost of cartridges. *Example* 3: Attend any sale or auction, from the highest class to the white-elephant village sale, and see what prices people of all classes are delighted to pay for what luxuries, trifles and *junk*! Small wonder that those who have goods to dispose of which are *not* subject to controls or services to offer not subject to fair trade charges, demand what they expect each client can be guyed into paying—and are seldom disappointed.

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EUROPEAN ROYALTY CONVERGES on LONDON

The Heads of Many Nations Attend the Royal Wedding

PRINCE JOHN AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF LUXEMBOURG : They arrived in London last Sunday in company with ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia and members of the Greek Royal family. At Victoria Station they were greeted by King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, the Duchess of Kent, and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten

Last week-end four Kings and six Queens were in London. By plane and ship the greatest assembly of foreign royalty seen in Britain since 1937 gathered for Princess Elizabeth's wedding, and King George and Queen Elizabeth, and other members of the Royal family made journeys to greet personally their many guests. Altogether twenty-seven members of royal houses were in London for Thursday's ceremony at the Abbey, and many of them renewed old friendships made during the days of their wartime exile in Britain. Some of the guests came over by air, and King Michael of Rumania, who had been staying at Lausanne, piloted his own plane across France to London Airport. The Prince Regent of Belgium and the Princess Regent of the Netherlands also came by plane

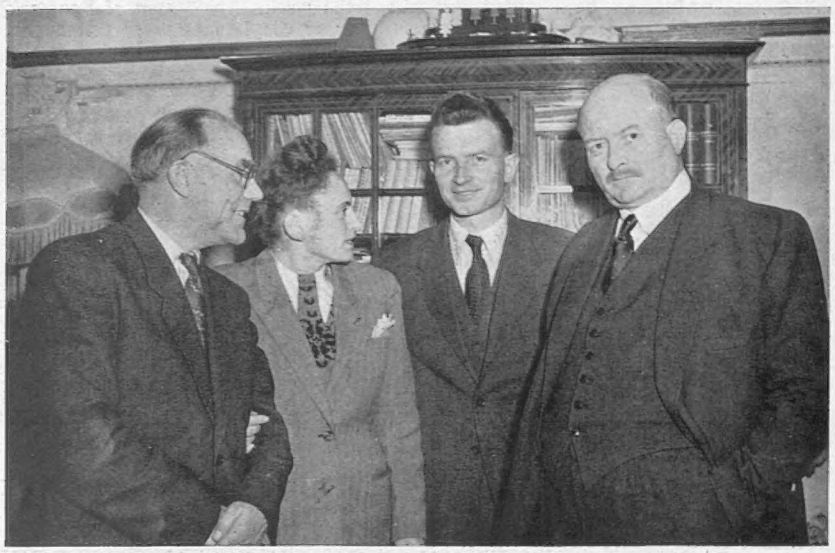
THE QUEEN OF THE HELLENES IN LONDON : Queen Frederika being greeted at Victoria Station. The Queen arrived in the "Golden Arrow" express, and among other Royal passengers were ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia and ex-Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia. The King of the Hellenes has been suffering from typhoid, and his doctors decided some days ago that Queen Frederika would have to make the journey without him

THE KING AND QUEEN GREET THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK : The meeting took place last Sunday at Liverpool Street Station, and the Royal party drove together to Buckingham Palace, where King Frederick and Queen Ingrid have been guests throughout the week. The Queen of Denmark is a daughter of the Swedish Crown Prince and a granddaughter of the late Duke of Connaught. Before the war she was a frequent visitor to England and guest of the Royal Family

THE PRINCESS REGENT OF THE NETHERLANDS ARRIVES AT NORTHOLT : Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard greeted by the Duke of Gloucester at the airport. They travelled in a Dakota aircraft of the Dutch Royal Flight, and after a brief ceremony of welcome left for London. Earlier in the day the Duke of Gloucester had received the Belgian Regent, Prince Charles, at London Airport

KING MICHAEL OF RUMANIA AND QUEEN HELENA : Air Vice-Marshal Sir John D'Albiac, who commands at London Airport, is seen escorting the King and the Queen-Mother to their car. Walking immediately behind King Michael is the Duchess of Aosta. King Michael and Queen Helena had flown from Lausanne, the King piloting his own plane. King Michael is twenty-six years of age

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S ELDEST DAUGHTER—MISS JANET ATTLEE AND MR. HAROLD SHIPTON WED AT ELLESBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH, NEAR CHEQUERS: Mr. Attlee and Mrs. Shipton are standing together on the left beside the bridegroom, and Mrs. Attlee is beside her daughter. A number of Cabinet Ministers were present at the wedding, and Mrs. Churchill and her daughters were among the 200 guests who were received at Chequers



THE THIRD POLISH POLITICAL LEADER TO REACH SAFETY IN ENGLAND: Kasimir Baginski (left), the vice-chairman of the Polish Peasant Party, his wife, Pauline Baginski, Mr. Zaleski, secretary to Mr. Mikolajczyk, and Mr. Mikolajczyk, the former leader of the Polish Peasant Party, seen together at Mr. Mikolajczyk's home at Kenton, Middlesex, last week-end. The Baginskis escaped from Poland, travelling for twenty-five days through Poland and the Soviet Zone of Germany. Mr. Stefan Korbonski, legal adviser to the Peasant Party, has also escaped, and has met his former leader at Kenton. At the last meeting of the Polish Parliament, Mr. Mikolajczyk was denounced as a traitor to the Polish State and banished for life

ZOLTAN PÁPA ARRIVES IN NEW YORK: The leader of the Hungarian Freedom Party, accompanied by his wife and daughter, at LaGuardia Airport, where he arrived from Austria. Mr. Pápa, believing that he was about to be arrested and that there would be a cancellation of his Parliamentary immunity, fled across the Hungarian border into Austria and finally arrived in the United States via Frankfurt. He travelled in an aircraft of American Overseas Airlines. Mr. Pápa formed his new party in June 1946 as he did not agree with the Smallholders entering a coalition with the Communists

THE POLITICAL SCENE GRAVE and GAY

Last Saturday, while Mr. Attlee and leading members of the Government, not to mention members of the Opposition, were taking an afternoon off to be present at the wedding of Mr. Harold Shipton, an electronics engineer, to the Premier's eldest daughter, Miss Janet Attlee, there were significant happenings in London, where Sir Oswald Mosley reappeared on the scene, vociferously cheered by his followers at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, and howled down by his opponents who had got wind of the meeting. Meanwhile, Polish exiles in London were greeting yet another party of political refugees on reaching this country following hazardous journeys from Poland. Even the country wedding at Chequers was not wholly without incident, the invitations being strictly scrutinised by plain-clothes officers. One junior Minister, arriving without the necessary document, found himself in the toils of the law until colleagues came to his rescue. After the ceremony the guests were conveyed in buses from the church to the Premier's reception at Chequers

THE RE-EMERGENCE OF SIR OSWALD MOSLEY—HIS FIRST SPEECH IN PUBLIC SINCE HE WAS INTERNED IN 1940: Sir Oswald talking to supporters from book clubs at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London. Although the meeting was supposedly held in secret and admission was by ticket only, groups of demonstrators converged on the hall and attempted to make their way in. There were cries of "Down with Mosley!" and "Down with Fascism!", and bricks were thrown through windows of the hall. Four policemen with drawn truncheons were able to hold the crowd back for a time, but reinforcements had to be called out to form a cordon across the road and keep the demonstrators in check. At one stage the police were struggling with several hundred people, and traffic was held up. Two men were arrested. Sir Oswald has indicated to his supporters that he may start a new political movement to be called the "Union Movement"

THE DALTON SENSATION

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Resigns as a Result of a Budget "Indiscretion"

3 P.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12—THE FAMOUS SMILE, THE FAMOUS BUDGET BOX, AND SOME NEW TAXES FOR THE NATION: The Chancellor of the Exchequer seen leaving for the House of Commons to deliver his interim Budget. Within thirty hours of this cheerful picture Mr. Dalton had resigned from the Government and Sir Stafford Cripps had taken his place as Chancellor. Just before entering the Chamber to deliver his Budget speech Mr. Dalton talked with a political correspondent of "The Star" in the Lobby. Three-quarters of an hour later, before the details of new taxation had been made known to Members of the House of Commons, the "Star" was on sale in the streets of London with an accurate "forecast" of the main proposals. Mr. Dalton went to the Prime Minister on the following day and took full responsibility for the leakage

THE MAN AND HIS SECRETS: Another picture taken as Mr. Dalton left No. 11, Downing Street to deliver his interim Budget. His resignation on the following day for giving a journalist advance details of taxation created a first-class political sensation

A SOCIALIST FROM YOUTH: Mr. Dalton, Labour's Chancellor, was born in Neath, and has always been a fighter against "income inequalities." In a recent debate he heard himself described as "that fine flower of the London School of Economics"

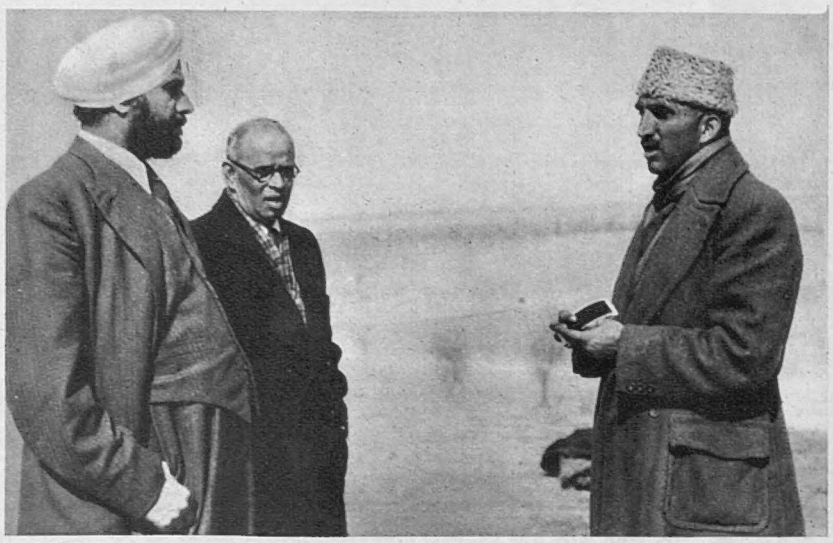
Not since the Hoare-Laval *affaire*, when the Foreign Minister resigned over the proposed parcelling-up of Abyssinia, has a personal drama of such magnitude been enacted in the House of Commons as when Mr. Hugh Dalton, Labour's Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose in the House last week to take full responsibility for the Budget leakage. Mr. Dalton, who is sixty years of age, is an Old Etonian. His uncle commanded the leading squadron at Jutland; and his father was a Canon of Windsor and tutor to the future King George V. He left Eton an ardent supporter of Joseph Chamberlain, but changed his political views when a Cambridge undergraduate. He first entered the Commons in 1924 as M.P. for Peckham. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1929 to 1931. In the second World War Mr. Churchill made him Minister of Economic Warfare and then President of the Board of Trade. He is M.P. for the Bishop Auckland Division.

THE PRESS WAIT FOR "THE MAN OF THE MOMENT": Photographers outside No. 10 on the night of Mr. Dalton's resignation. The news had come through on the tape at 10.15 p.m., thirty hours after the Budget

MR. CHURCHILL EMERGES FROM A SICK BED TO MAKE HIS PRESENCE FELT AT TWO SITTINGS OF PARLIAMENT: At the first he attacked the Government for its policy in regard to the House of Lords, and at the second he tabled a motion, together with other Conservative and Liberal leaders, demanding a select committee to inquire into the Budget leakage. When Mr. Dalton made his frank statement admitting his responsibility for the leakage of Budget information, Mr. Churchill praised him for his frankness. There the matter might have ended, but a group of Tories demanded that the question be again raised

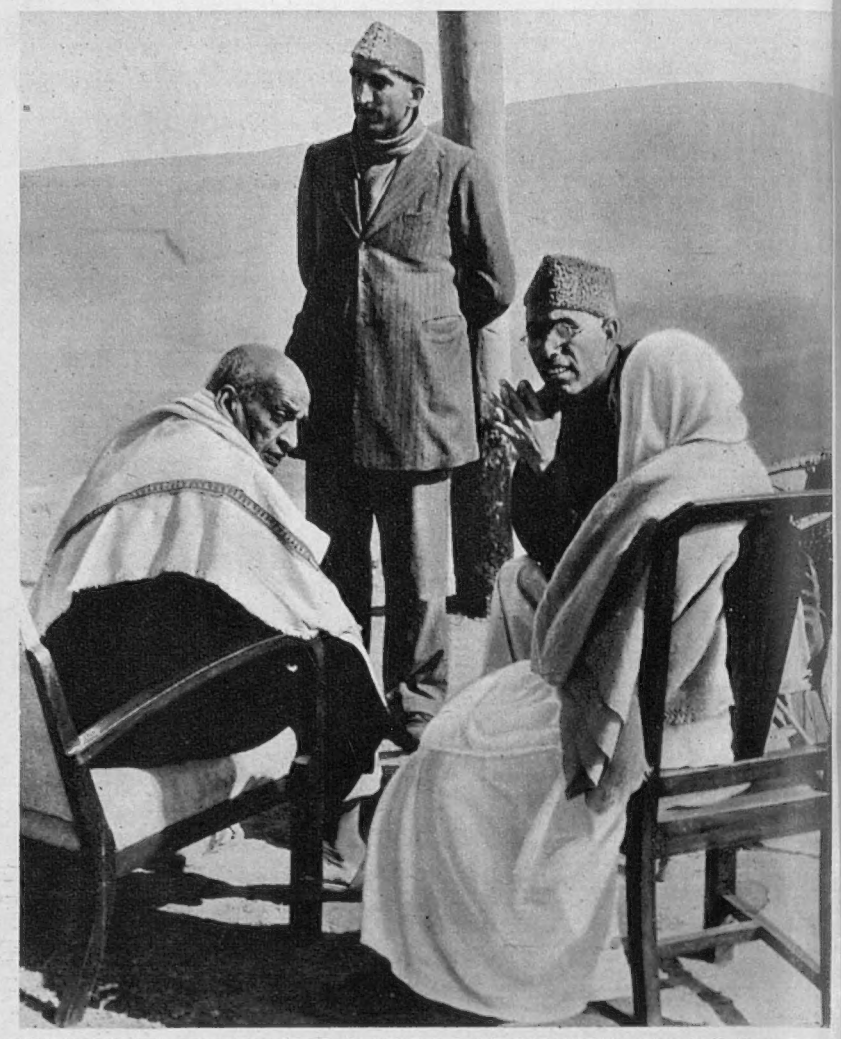
THE FIGHT FOR POSSESSION OF KASHMIR

What Happened After the State Joined the Indian Union



INDIA'S DEFENCE MINISTER SEES AND HEARS FOR HIMSELF : Sardar Baldev Singh, one of Mr. Nehru's leading colleagues in the New Delhi Government and a member of Earl Mountbatten's Joint Defence Council, talking with Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi, one of the Kashmir leaders, during a visit to Srinagar

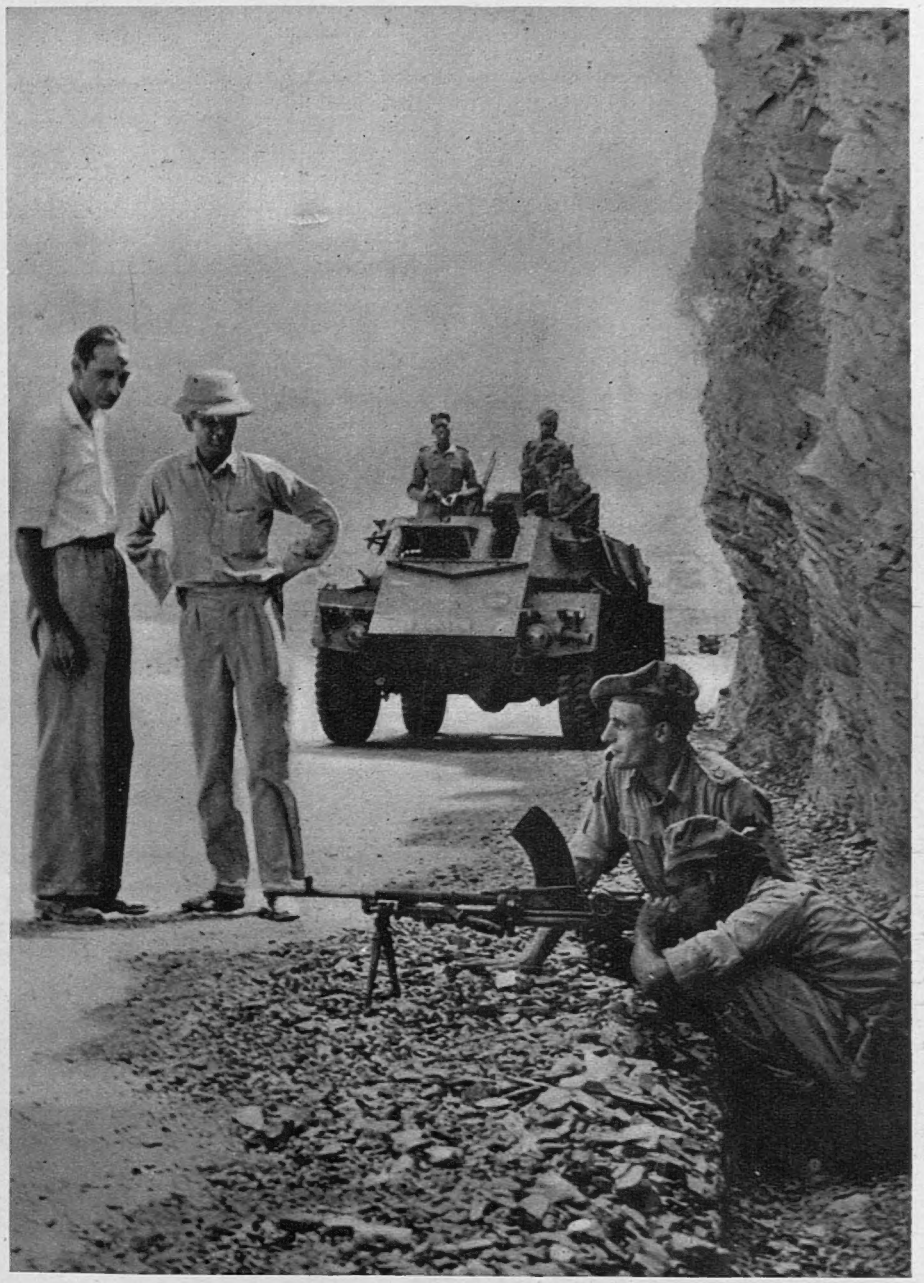
When at the beginning of the month Kashmir joined the Dominion of India, Pathan, Waziri and Afghan tribesmen from the North-West Frontier passed through Pakistan, possibly with the consent of Mr. Jinnah's Government, and swept into Kashmir bent on a Holy War, the extermination of their Sikh enemies, and bringing the State into Pakistan. The new India thus faced a new and no less terrible crisis than that through which it had just passed in the Punjab massacres. The Afghan tribesmen, led by a former Indian Army officer and collaborator with the Japanese, and calling themselves troops of the Pro-Pakistan Free Kashmir Government, made their first objective Srinagar airfield, and but for their pausing to loot on the way there is no doubt they would have captured this key point in the State. While this was going on Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, leader of Kashmir's National Conference Party, was given supreme authority and, with the help of Indian Dominion troops which poured into Srinagar, he slowly got the upper hand. At the time of writing the tribesmen are on the retreat, but their road blocks are so effective that it may be months before normality is restored



INDIA'S DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS "THE TIGER OF KASHMIR" : Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Deputy Premier of the Dominion of India, in conversation with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, leader of the National Conference Party and appointed virtual dictator of Kashmir following its invasion by tribesmen, who proclaimed themselves as the troops of the Pro-Pakistan Free Kashmir Government

DOMINION OF INDIA TROOPS IN A FORWARD AREA ON THE KASHMIR BATTLEFRONT : When the pro-Pakistan tribesmen threatened to overrun the State following its adhesion to India, Mr. Nehru and his Defence Minister rushed these troops into the battle line, and they succeeded in saving Srinagar airfield from capture. But for their speed into action it is probable that Kashmir would have been overrun, and it might even have led to war between India and Pakistan

THE MAN WHOM SHEIKH ABDULLAH SUPERSEDED : Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan, Premier of Kashmir, sleeping in his plane as he travelled from New Delhi to Srinagar after parleying with the leaders of the Indian Dominion and seeking their aid following the invasion of his State. The position of Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan is at the time of writing a trifle obscure. He remains Premier of Kashmir, but all authority is vested in Sheikh Abdullah. The Premier probably stays in office as a face-saving gesture towards Sir Hari Singh, the Maharajah, who, following the invasion, fled to Jammu. Sheikh Abdullah, during his few weeks in office, has certainly rallied the people of Kashmir. He declares that when the trouble is all over Kashmir should decide by the ballot-box whether it wishes to unite with India or with Pakistan



GUARDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER : An officer sitting beside a Bren-gunner on the winding road between Landi Khotal and the Khyber Pass. These frontier guards are "thin on the ground," and as a result it was quite impossible to stop the flood of Waziri and other tribesmen which recently poured down into Kashmir

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA PRESIDES OVER A MEETING OF THE JOINT DEFENCE COUNCIL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN : Earl Mountbatten seated between Sardar Baldev Singh (on his right hand), Defence Minister of India, and Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan. The meeting lasted three hours

Before Earl Mountbatten of Burma flew back to London for the Royal wedding he was faced with one of the most vital problems of his Indian trusteeship when the Joint Defence Council met at Lahore. Before the Council Lord Mountbatten had a three-hour talk with Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, and the Council was able to discuss plans for driving the rebel armies out of the State, for safeguarding the lives of civilians, and for preparing a subsequent plebiscite if it should be decided upon. Present at the conference was Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, the Supreme Commander, who has played a notable part in securing the evacuation of British nationals from Kashmir. Since this conference it has been announced that the Supreme Commander's headquarters would be dissolved because of the absence of a spirit of goodwill and co-operation between India and Pakistan

THE MIGHTY SPECTACLE OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL VIEWED FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW BANKSIDE POWER STATION—LOOKING ACROSS TH NOW BEING LEVELLED AND PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE TO BEGIN THE SHEET-STEEL PILING WORK: On the extreme right of the view is the presen chimneyed edifice which, it is claimed, may block out the view of St. Paul's and dominate this part of the riverside. The controversy raged throughou

WORK BEGINS ON BANKSIDE'S MUCH-DEBATED POWER STATION

And Other News of London Interest

A THAMES-SIDE VISTA CROWNED BY THE MAJESTIC DOME OF ST. PAUL'S: Another view looking across the site of the new and much-debated Bankside Power Station to the Cathedral on Ludgate Hill. St. Paul's has never shown to better advantage from the Southwark bank

THE STARLINGS RALLY ROUND ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: In autumn and early winter they are a familiar sight on the great steeple, which is their favourite roosting-place in the Trafalgar Square area. They evidently have a keen eye for architectural detail, and know where they will be warmest. In November starlings from other and colder countries come in great numbers to join their kith and kin in Britain, and their evolutions are often quite spectacular

CLEARED SITE ON THE SOUTHWARK BANK, WHERE THE GROUND IS Bankside Power Station, which is to be succeeded by a lofty two- the spring and early summer, but Mr. Silkin overruled the critics

In recent years London has had its share of architectural controversies, and the celebrated Waterloo Bridge affair is still fresh in memory. Last spring a new controversy arose, but thankfully it has proved less prolonged and the criti[cs] of the new Bankside Power Station project would now appear to be resi[gned] to the dictates of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The chief criticism against the erection of the power station came from two sources. Firstly, from the Dean of St. Paul's, who claimed that the new station, with its [twin] towers, would completely dominate the Cathedral, and secondly, from Lord Latham and other pillars of the London County Council, who stated in no uncertain terms that Mr. Silkin's scheme interferes with the L.C.C.'s plans for the development of the South Bank. Mr. Silkin, however, stuck to his guns and would not consider the alternative site at Rotherhithe. Now comes news that the Bankside ground is being levelled and all is ready for the sinking of the foundations and the commencement of the tunnel and river works

PREPARING FOR THE ROOSEVELT STATUE IN GROSVENOR SQUARE: Stonework leading towards the plinth is now being put in position, and in April of next year Mrs. Roosevelt will unveil in the centre of the Square the statue to her husband

THE CENTRAL PLINTH FOR THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL STATUE: The stonework for the plinth has been cut by a firm in Wandsworth. The Royal Fine Arts Commission has given its approval to Sir William Reid Dick's design for the statue

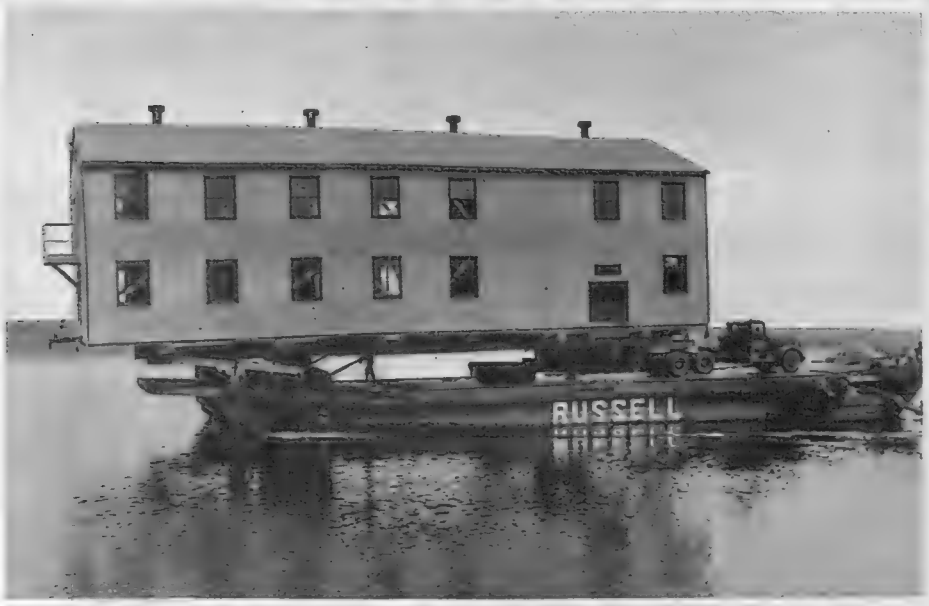
MUCH ADO ABOUT THE ROMAN BATH IN STRAND LANE, WHICH MAY NOT BE ROMAN BUT CERTAINLY HAS AN INTERESTING PAST: An overhead view of the entrance to the bath which, after being neglected for some years, has now come into the news as the result of the offer of Mr. Meyer, a London timber merchant, to purchase it for the National Trust. For many years before the war a small signpost in the Strand pointed the way to the bath, and it was much visited by sightseers and students of Roman remains. Mr. Meyer's offer of purchasing the bath has been held up on several counts, the first being that a proper authority has to be found to maintain it in perpetuity, and the second relates to the bath's authenticity. The Ministry of Works have, indeed, now decided that the bath is not Roman at all, but they consider if it really is a Jacobean bath it is none the less worth preserving. The bath has an illustrious place in literature, and it was there indeed that David Copperfield, when lodging in Buckingham Street, went to take a cold plunge to fortify himself before asking a special favour of Mr. Spenlow

THE CHURCH MOVES TO A NEW FOUNDATION : The wood-built Methodist Church of Bellport, Long Island, being mounted on two barges before being towed by motor-boat to Massapequa, where it will serve another Methodist parish

EN ROUTE TO MASSAPEQUA : The Methodist Church of Bellport seen during its spectacular but uneventful voyage to its new site. Having been moved by skids to the water's edge, the church was mounted on two barges and was towed by a motor-boat. Moves of this kind are no rarity in the United States. Only recently Christ Church, Hull, Massachusetts, was acquired by St. Peter's-on-the-Canal, Buzzard's Bay. In this case the transference by sea was a tricky problem

A FOREIGN NEWS SURVEY

A Record of Events on Three Continents



BRINGING THE HOMES TO THE WORKERS : Catering for industrial expansion in Washington State. This barrack building once housed atomic workers at Hanford. That town is now abandoned, but Richland, some 24 miles distant, has an increasing need for accommodation because of the rapid expansion of the Richland Engineering Works. The Hanford barracks are therefore being moved with all speed. They are mounted on specially-adapted lorry-trailer equipment, and the lorry-trailers drive straight on to barges in order to cross one of the waterways en route. The barracks are two-storey, and are soundly built of weatherboard. Altogether they will provide accommodation for 16,000 people at Richland. The barges are operated by motor-boats

DICTATORS MEET : General Juan Peron (right), the Argentine President, and Madame Eva Duarte Peron being decorated with a Paraguayan Order by Dr. Higinio Morinigo, the Paraguayan President. The meeting took place aboard President Morinigo's yacht at Itati, on the River Parana, during a visit by the Argentine President in connection with the annual cotton festival. Both Presidents have been much in the news of late, Dr. Morinigo by reason of his suppression of a forceful revolt and General Peron by reason of his strong-handed tactics against the Argentine Press

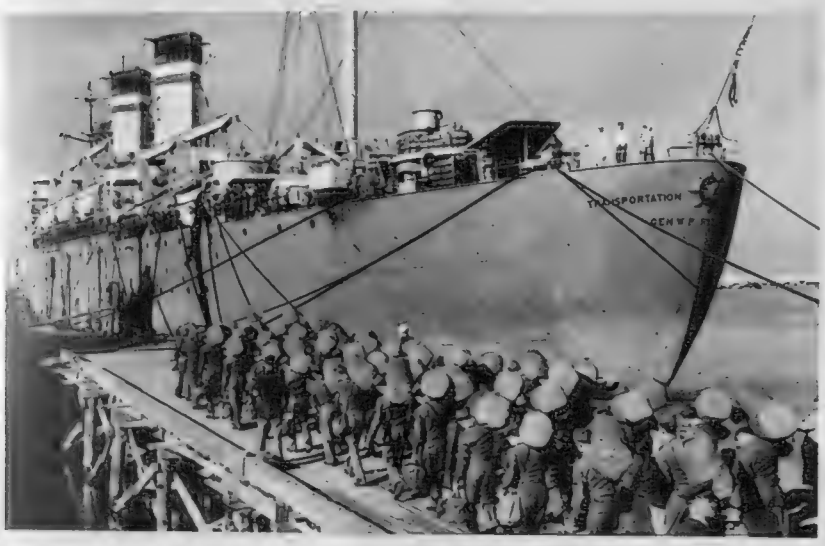
THE PASSING OF JOHN GILBERT WINANT : The funeral service at Concord, New Hampshire, for the wartime Ambassador to Britain who died by his own hand at his Concord home. In deference to Mr. Winant's known wish, no eulogy was delivered, and the service was as simple as possible

MRS. JOHN WINANT ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH : The widow of the former Ambassador to Britain arriving for the funeral service with her son John Winant and her daughter-in-law. In 1941 Mr. Roosevelt sent Mr. Winant to Britain, where he made the deepest impression by his willingness to share in the wartime life of the people. His death is said to have been due to the strain of war. Mr. Winant's *Letter from Grosvenor Square* has just been published

THE MAN WHO HAS SEIZED POWER IN SIAM : Marshal Pibul Songgram, leader of "the Right is Might Party," who has displaced the Government of the Popular Party and is virtual dictator. He claims that he rules on behalf of the Army, and that it is his intention to establish "honest and stable Government." Marshal Pibul Songgram was Prime Minister during the Japanese occupation, and declared war on the Allies in 1942. The Marshal made a surprise political come-back in April this year

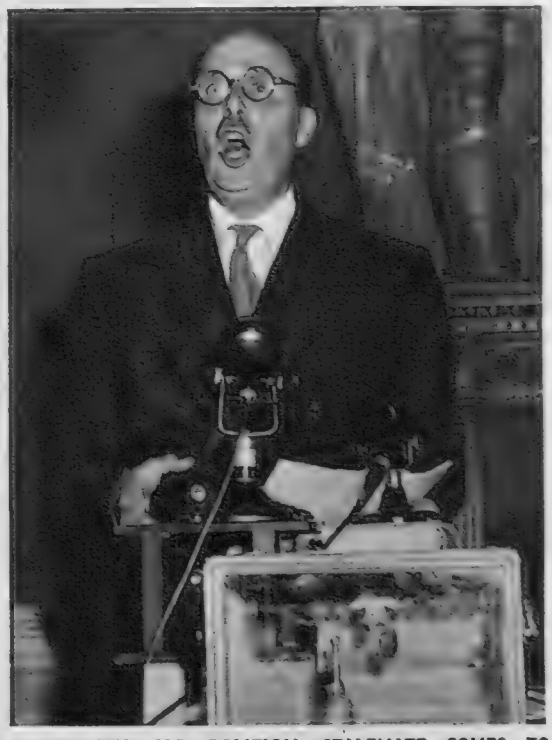
THE TRIAL OF U SAW, LEADER OF THE BURMESE MYOCHIT PARTY : The former Premier of Burma walking from his cell at the Insein Gaol, Rangoon, to attend the court where he has been facing charges of murder and conspiracy. He was heavily implicated in the recent political murders, being described by the Advocate-General as the "chief conspirator," the man who planned the killing of General Aung San, of the Governor's Council, and six members of the Burmese Cabinet. U Saw has been allowed to attend court unmanacled

A GIFT FOR GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR : Inosuku Mujamoto, Chief of the Ainu tribe of Northern Hokkaido, Japan, displaying a piece of Ainu lacquer-ware which he brought to Tokyo for the American Commander-in-Chief. The Ainu are a primitive race of Caucasian stock largely inhabiting the Kuriles, South Sakhalien, and Yezo, but now rapidly dwindling towards extinction. Once they occupied all Japan, and they appear to represent an early Caucasian stream of migration. The Ainus are noted for their black, wavy hair. Their primitive dress is a kimono-like robe made of woven bark cloth



OFF TO PHILADELPHIA IN THE MORNING : Some of the 2,600 American troops who embarked at Leghorn on November 3 in the United States Army transport "General W. P. Richardson," thus completing the major part of the evacuation of United States forces from Italy. The last American troops will have sailed from Italy by December 3, and by that date all Army supplies will have been disposed of to the Italian purchasing authorities

"IT IS TIME TO ADOPT NEW METHODS FOR THE SALVATION OF EUROPE" : These were the words of M. Spaak, Belgium's Premier and Foreign Minister, as he opened in Brussels a conference of twenty-two nations. The purpose of the conference is to examine the problems involved in the formation of a European Customs Union, or of Customs unions between European countries. Already Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have given Europe a lead by the formation of the Benelux group. There will be no tariff barrier between the three States, and they will have common tariff barriers with all other nations. Represented at Brussels are the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Austria, Portugal, France, Eire, Denmark, Iceland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, India, and the Union of South Africa



ROME'S YEAR-OLD POLITICAL STALEMATE COMES TO AN END : Signor Salvatore Rebecchini delivering his speech of acceptance after being elected Mayor of Rome by the narrowest possible margin—forty-one votes to forty. Rebecchini is a Christian Democrat, and he defeated a representative of the People's Bloc following a stormy three-hour session of the City Council. Signor Rebecchini's term of office is five years. Rome has not had a freely-elected Mayor since the very early days of Fascism. Under Mussolini it was the custom to appoint the Mayor

WORLD HOMAGE TO A GIRL IN LOVE

Who in the Past Two Years Has Played an Increasing Part in the Life of the Nation

By FERDINAND TUOHY

"EH bien, il reste donc toujours un peu de la Vielle Angleterre?"

That was how a Parisian put it, in the *Arromanches*, crossing from Dieppe the other day. He went on to say that she had "l'air gentil, votre Princesse Anglaise," and was it true that she was really in love?

I reassured him to the best of my knowledge on the latter point, but corrected him to "Princesse Britannique"—unless he would offend those very great friends of the French, the Scots, who, in any case, were technically entitled to half of the credit on this occasion.

Monsieur appreciated the difference, but I could see that he was on another train of thought, and quickly he reverted to it. What a remarkable thing it was, that our Royal House had come through all the storms and stresses of thirty years which had meant the knell of so many foreign dynasties, and that it was still able to command the respect and affection of a world-wide confederation at the end of them.

Amid all the violent parting with the past, amid the radical reshaping of the map of Europe in particular, here was "England" getting ready for one of her old-time festivals at the top of which was the Throne. That impressed my Frenchman. He thought we were lucky to have had the continuity handed down to us, and that we were wise to foster it, come world wars and political upheavals, come what might.

An institution that had so proved itself against all weathers was something to lean upon, something to cling to, in a world "à la dérive." But it would be a good thing if the bride's father lived a long time yet, in so drifting and dangerous a universe. A prospective Queen of England in her own right was a very attractive thought, especially when she was in love. What Monsieur wished her, was many years of preparation.

And a speedy visit to Paris. For, after all, she was "la Princesse Inconnue."

This led me to run through the young life to date. How the Princess was just a little girl when war broke out; how she had continued her studies in the heart of Windsor Forest; and how the first that was really heard of her was when she blossomed into uniform with the Girl Guides, Sea Rangers, and as an A.T.S. officer. And then the successful debut on the world stage, in South Africa.

I added that Her Royal Highness had a taste for acting, and that this probably accounted for her confidence and good delivery at the microphone.

"So she is becoming a personality already?"

Yes, I said, Princess Elizabeth had quickly entered into the life of her country during the past two years. She was showing herself fully competent to preside at the routine Royal functions, and brought a note of freshness and buoyancy to them, which had its special value at the present time.

And that was our conversation in the brand-new little *Arromanches*. If I give the gist of it at some length, that is because it may fairly represent the widespread and genuine, affectionate interest which other peoples are showing in the Royal bride. We have our friends and admirers still, many of them across the face of the globe, and they are glad to pay homage to a girl in love at this hard time for Britain, when the Princess in question inescapably conjures two of the greatest reigns in British history.

A young woman of twenty-one fulfilling the role usually associated with a Prince of Wales has its appeal for foreigners, as for those who speak our language across the seas. It is in keeping with the trend by which women are unmistakably beginning to assert themselves in more than one quarter, in a haggard and worry-torn world. Additional feminine influence exerted by a Royal Second-in-Command in one of the three or four hub nations of the earth has interesting possibilities.

At all events, I have been struck by the far-flung and even unusual origins of some of the wedding gifts, private as well as official.

Nations and capital cities have vied with Chiefs of State and world celebrities in sending tangible evidence of their goodwill to the bride and her favourite officer in the Royal Navy. Republics and ex-enemy lands—it has been all one. There are glaring absences, and others that come to mind after a moment's thought—the reasons, too. These wedding gifts are not as representatively complete as they could have been in a less distraught and divided world. But an attractive diversity of origin compensates in some measure.

I like the idea of a tortoiseshell dressing-case from the City of Paris in addition to the President's official offering of Sèvres. And gifts carefully chosen in Prague, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, and in other capitals, as representative of native charm in craftsmanship. The lovely Czech glassware sent through President Benesh, the Italian gift from a new Republic, the offering by old friends in Washington, the rubies from Burma.

But this is no catalogue, and to go on, without completing the list, would be invidious. What I wish to convey is this: there has been a closer, more personal note about these official and demi-official gifts, with the arresting cards to them, than is usual with Royal weddings—and what if some do carry an unuttered hope that the recipients will find them useful in setting up house?

I have in mind the carpets from Pekin, the desk from South Africa, a desk for happy letter-writing, the canteen of silverware and period statuettes of Grenadiers, given by the Guards. Another decorative niche will be provided in permanence by the collected works of Winston Churchill, and may the bride be able to point to his inscription down the decades, maybe in A.D. 2000, saying, "I knew him." And—flick me over with a maple leaf—I was forgetting the famous mink coat!

Perhaps it was the mink that led to a piece of boorishness in print, which our representatives protested. Yet it had its comic side. I saw the original, and these people had likened the bride to that special favourite of childhood, who became a princess after she had got her man by a footwear ruse.

The answer to this kind of thing seemed to be neatly contained in the luggage of Lord Mountbatten, who delivered a hand-made tablecloth made of yarn spun personally by Gandhi, a pair of jewelled anklets and the god Siva from India, and an ivory Taj Mahal casket from Pakistan.

Such offerings as these have a "come to India" invitation lurking in the parcel, "no matter whether we are in or out of the Commonwealth." In fact, quite a few of the gifts are similarly inviting. The list is sufficiently universal to project a vision of much far voyaging by the Princess and her husband in times ahead. There will be need for more home-keeping than in the globe-trotting days of "Britain's First Ambassador," 1919-27, yet the pattern suggests itself as a distinctly mobile one in the case of the niece, too.

They may have seen her at the flicks, even heard her on the air, yet much of the world desires to see the Princess "in person." For, as far as the flesh goes, she really is an "unknown Princess" outside these islands, with the solitary exception of South Africa. Normally, Her Royal Highness would probably have gone for finishing studies to France and Italy, as her grandmother did. But the war interfered with education (as wars will do) and so it comes about that this young lady has not as much as set foot at Calais!

In this, Princess Elizabeth resembles the young Victoria, who was the mother of a small family before she first crossed the Channel—briefly to visit the last King of France, whose dethronement dates back almost exactly 100 years.

The Princess and her Consort will be able to travel inside and outside the sterling area, and they may well start with Canada and the United States. Then, year by year, on to the other nations of the Commonwealth, to a (let us hope) much less tragic Indian scene, to South America, to Crown Colonies along the divers ways, and to a reviving Western Europe which has had quite enough trouble to go on with, without any further ideological invasion.

Which brings me back to the deck of the *Arromanches*—by the way, something quite novel and unclass-conscious in Channel packets.

"Et votre Princesse—quand viendra-t-elle à Paris?"

In many languages—Bless the Bride!

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCESS ELIZABETH: This handsome vase of engraved Steuben glass was designed by the American sculptor Sidney Waugh. He calls it the "Merry-go-Round" because the idea for the vase first occurred to him when he was visiting a country fair in Maryland. Engraving is peculiarly suited to the purity and brilliance of Steuben crystal. The engravers work at small bench lathes into which are inserted, one at a time, scores of interchangeable copper wheels

CHINA FROM CHINA: This 175-piece dinner service has been brought to London for the Princess by the British Parliamentary Mission acting on behalf of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government. The service is of finest porcelain, made in the famous porcelain-producing town of Kingtecchen under the supervision of the Provincial Ceramic School of Kiangsi. The design on each plate consists of two five-clawed Imperial dragons

THE GIFT OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT: This hand-worked silver urn, weighing over 8 carats, is the last work of a Portuguese silversmith who died two years ago. It was handed to the Princess by the Duke of Palmella

FROM THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND MRS. DOUGLAS: This Audubon plate is one of a set of twelve presented to the Princess. Made by the Steuben Glass Company, the plates are engraved with exact reproductions of twelve American birds painted by John Audubon between 1827 and 1880. Each plate is of heavy Steuben crystal

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE

Botticelli Inspired Princess Elizabeth's Wedding Dress

WHAT THE EIGHT BRIDESMAIDS WORE: A diaphanous gown of ivory silk tulle. Above the tight-fitting bodice, the shoulders are swathed with a deep fichu of pearl-spotted tulle. The Victorian skirt of billowing tulle has clusters of syringa flowers in appliqué satin. The two youngest bridesmaids were Princess Margaret (aged seventeen) and Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duchess of Kent. Princess Alexandra was born in 1936

Mrs. Manning (Labour, Epping) asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons what special allowance of clothing coupons had been made for the Royal wedding. Apart from the laconic reply that the Princess had been given 100 coupons, the bridesmaids 23, and the pages 10, that was about all the public was allowed to know in advance of the Princess's gown, the bridesmaids' gowns, and the going-away ensemble. On Thursday, as the bride drove to the Abbey with the King, the magnificent wedding dress was seen in all its glory, and it has since been placed on exhibition at St. James's Palace together with the wedding presents. Princess Elizabeth invited to her wedding the twenty girls who had helped to make this magnificent dress, which is said to be inspired by the paintings of the Italian master Botticelli. The dresses of the bridesmaids are inspired by the pictures of Winterhalter, Tuxen and Hayter

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S WEDDING DRESS: This Princesse gown of ivory Duchesse satin was designed and made in a Mayfair salon in Bruton Street, the very street in which the Princess was born. The gown is cut on classic lines with a fitted bodice, long tight sleeves and a full skirt. The broad, heart-shaped neckline of the bodice is delicately embroidered with seed pearls and crystals in a floral design. The swirling skirt is hand-embroidered in a design inspired by the paintings of Botticelli, representing garlands of white York roses carried out in raised pearls entwined with ears of corn. The full Court train is 15 ft. long, of transparent ivory silk tulle attached to the shoulders. A voluminous bridal veil of crisp white tulle is held in place by a tiara of pearls and diamonds

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S GOING-AWAY ENSEMBLE: This is composed of a simple dress of "Love in the Mist" blue crêpe (*centre*), having a cross-over bodice draped to the left hip with three inset panels in the skirt. The travelling coat (*right*) is of "Love in the Mist" blue velour. The gently-flared skirt is in keeping with the length now proclaimed by the fashion houses of London and Paris. The beret-type hat (*left*) has a Scottish thistle design

The Royal Marriage

IN THE YEAR OF THEIR BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE

Outstanding News Pictures of Bride and Groom

THE PRINCESS ARRIVES AT THE ABBEY FOR THE UNVEILING OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN MEMORIAL: A smiling picture of the bride in September of this year, the year of her betrothal and marriage, in which the number of her public appearances has increased markedly. The Princess has shown that in personal relations she has a charming simplicity which allows her quick sympathy with the affairs of all the people she meets to show itself immediately

PRINCESS ELIZABETH IS SWORN IN AS A BURGESS OF STIRLING: Her Royal Highness, with hand uplifted, taking the oath in the presence of Provost MacMichael. At the same time the Princess accepted the freedom on behalf of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of which regiment she is Colonel-in-Chief

THE EDINBURGH VISIT IN JULY: Shortly after the announcement of the betrothal, Lieutenant Mountbatten, who had received leave of absence from his naval duties at Corsham, accompanied the King and Queen and the Princess on their visit to Holyroodhouse, when the people of the Scottish capital had an opportunity of offering their congratulations. When this picture was taken the Princess and Lieutenant Mountbatten were arriving at the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW AT THE TIME OF THE KING'S INSPECTION OF THE FLEET IN THE ESTUARY OF THE CLYDE: His Majesty the King with the newly-betrothed Princess and Lieutenant Mountbatten during a visit to Ibrox Park, where they inspected members of St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. Since her betrothal the Princess has spent many weeks in Scotland both on holiday on Deeside and making a round of public visits in Edinburgh, Glasgow and other centres. She has often referred with pride to her Scottish ancestry, being descended through both her father and mother from King Robert II of Scotland

A DAY AT THE ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL AT BEARWOOD, WOKINGHAM: The Princess and Lieutenant Mountbatten arriving at the School, where the Princess presented prizes and unveiled a plaque to commemorate the great generosity of the people of South Africa, who subscribed more than £500,000 to the Merchant Navy Fund, of which a large sum was allocated to Bearwood for the education of children of merchant seamen lost during the Second World War

THE HEIRESS-PRESUMPTIVE DRIVES TO THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: This was the first time the Princess had attended officially the opening of Parliament, and the glass coach in which she rode with her Lady-in-Waiting followed directly that of the King and Queen. Unusually large crowds thronged the route, realising that in a few weeks the Princess would be travelling the selfsame way for her marriage

This has been quite the most momentous year of Princess Elizabeth's life, and it has certainly been the busiest. On February 1, when her Royal Highness set sail for South Africa with her father and mother and her sister, it was already rumoured that the Royal engagement had been arranged between the Princess and Prince Philip of Greece. At the time no formal announcement was forthcoming, partly perhaps because the Prince was still awaiting formal British nationality and had yet to renounce his title as a member of the Greek Royal House. When the *Vanguard* docked again at Portsmouth in May it was apparent that a new personality had emerged in Commonwealth leadership, and particularly in the leadership of youth, the Princess having won a host of friends as she toured the length of the Union. Her enhanced importance in public life was acknowledged in the Birthday Honours, when the King bestowed upon her the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and not long after the King announced that he had given his consent to her betrothal. The pictures on these two pages all belong to the year of the Princess's betrothal and marriage, and quite a number of them, it will be noted, were taken in Scotland, for which the Princess has no less an affection than her mother, Queen Elizabeth

AT A ROYAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE AT THE PALLADIUM SHORTLY BEFORE THE WEDDING: Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and Lieutenant Mountbatten leaving the theatre after seeing some of the stars of variety in action

On right—THE CENOTAPH CEREMONY IN WHITEHALL: Princess Elizabeth, wearing the red tabs of an A.T.S. staff officer, Princess Margaret and Lieutenant Mountbatten greeted by Mr. Chuter Ede at the Remembrance Day service

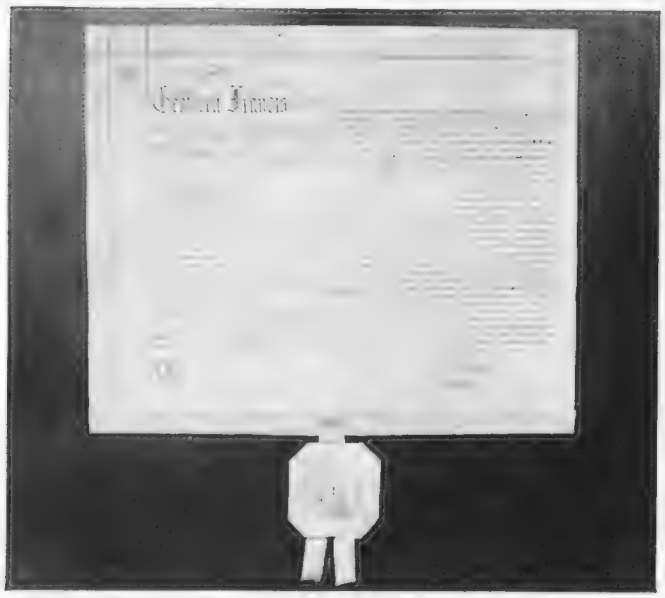
The Royal Marriage

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SCENE of the WEDDING

TWO OF THE OFFICIATING CLERGY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY : The Dean of Westminster, the Very Reverend Canon Don, and the Precentor of the Abbey, the Reverend C. M. Armitage. The Dean read the introductions, and solemnisation of the marriage was conducted by the Archbishop

THE ROYAL WEDDING LICENCE : This vellum document was issued by the Faculty Office of the Archbishop. The lettering is in old engrossing hand, a style used for legal documents as far back as 1600. The calligrapher was Mr. Henry J. Fisher, who has been practising his craft for over twenty years

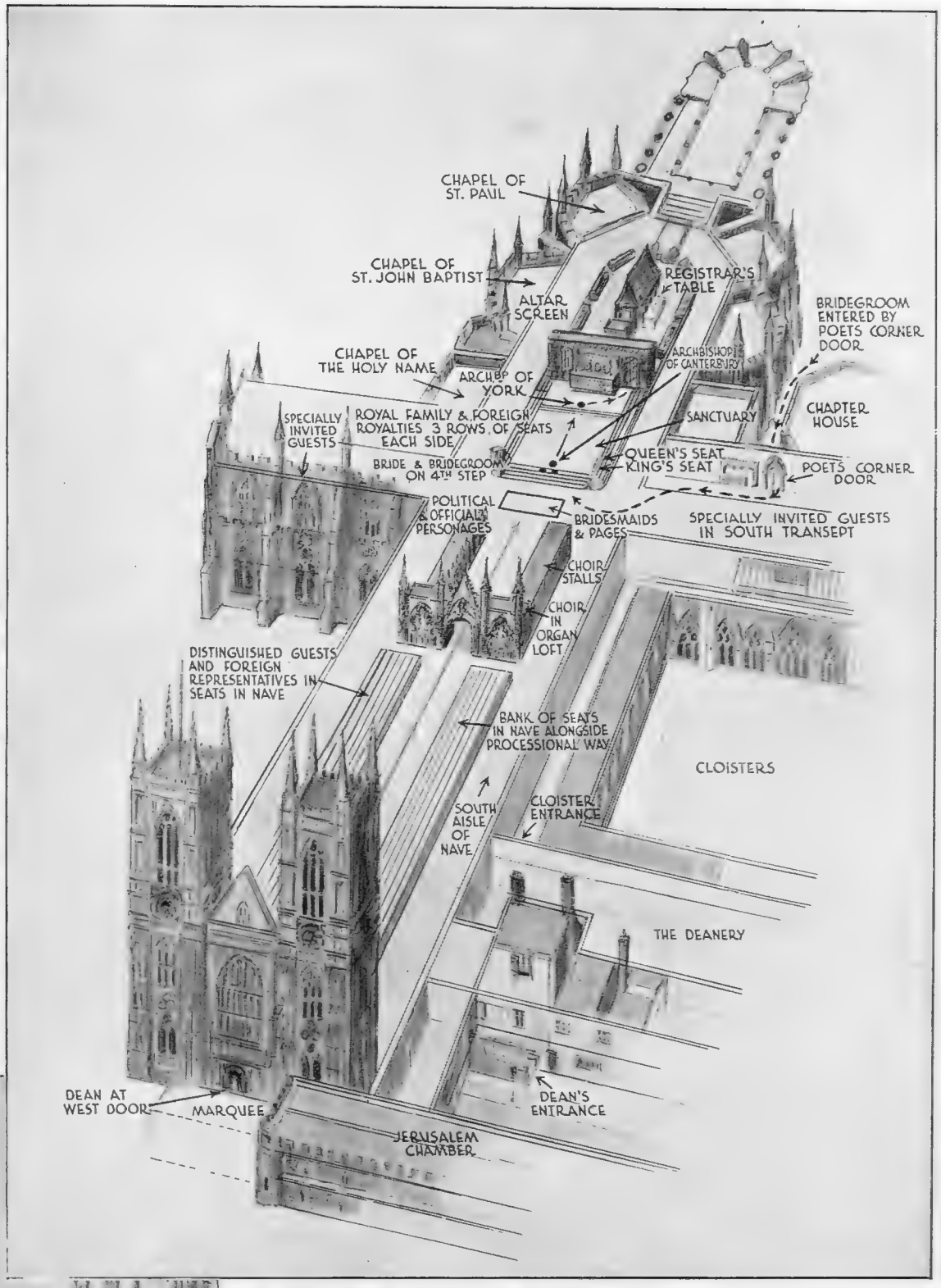
WHERE THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM KNELT DURING THE MARRIAGE SERVICE : The steps leading to the High Altar at Westminster Abbey, scene of last Thursday's Royal wedding. Foreign Royalties, of whom there were twenty-seven present in the Abbey, sat on the left of the High Altar. The King and Queen sat together on the right. In the choir stalls in the foreground sat political and other personages. Alterations to the Abbey were kept to a minimum



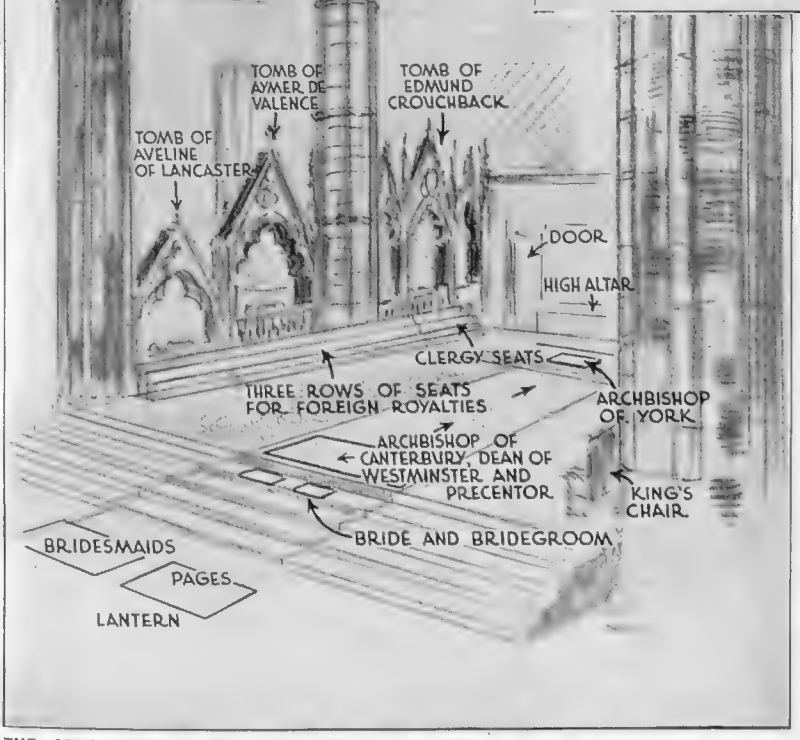
THE SPECIAL LICENCE : The beautifully-lettered vellum document signed by Registrar Dashwood and issued by the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It starts with a flourish bearing the Christian names of the Archbishop. On the left of the flourish is a £5 stamp, and at the foot of the document is the stamp of the Faculty Office of the Archbishop

THE HIGH ALTAR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY : The focal point of last Thursday's service, where the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the solemnisation of the marriage of Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. The screen behind the altar was designed eighty years ago by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.; the sculptured figures are the work of H. Armstead, R.A. The mosaic depicting "The Last Supper" was completed by the Italian artist Salviati. Members of the Royal Family passed through the door on the right to sign the register in the Chapel of St. Edward

DR. GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND: Dr. Fisher, assisted by the Archbishop of York (the Primate of England), the Dean of Westminster and the Precentor, conducted last Thursday's wedding service. Writing of the marriage service, the Archbishop has declared: "Whether used in Westminster Abbey or a simple parish church unmistakably it declares the dignity of Christian marriage and surrounds it with the loving purpose and continuing grace of Christ." Dr. Fisher has been Primate of All England since 1945, and before that was for six years Bishop of London. This is the first important Royal occasion on which he has officiated. On the eve of the wedding he paid a personal tribute to the qualities of the Princess



THE ABBEY ON THE DAY OF THE WEDDING: A diagrammatic drawing looking from the western towers of the Abbey eastwards to Edward the Confessor's Chapel. It shows the main dispositions within the Abbey, as planned for the Royal marriage. The processional way down the centre of the nave is indicated, starting at the West Door, and reaching the five steps of the Sanctuary (the Primate standing upon the uppermost step). The subsequent movements, after the marriage ceremony at the Sanctuary steps, to the inner steps in front of the High Altar (the Archbishop of York here delivering the address), are also indicated, together with the final entry into Edward the Confessor's Chapel for the signing of the register. The three main processions—the Queen's, Queen Mary's and H.R.H. the Bride's—all approached by way of the West Door. After reception by the Dean, they moved to their respective positions, the Royal Family and foreign Royalties occupying banks of seats, three rows deep, on each side of the Sanctuary. The Choir occupied the organ loft over the Screen, the vacated stalls being occupied by high parliamentary personages and other distinguished people



THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEDDING SERVICE: A special "Sphere" drawing showing where the bride and bridegroom knelt during the solemnisation of Holy Matrimony. At the top of the steps leading to the High Altar stood the Archbishop of Canterbury with the Dean of Westminster and the Precentor. The Archbishop of York stood just below the High Altar. The King's chair is seen beneath the pillar on the right—*Drawings by Percy Home*

BANNERS FOR THE ADORNMENT OF THE CHANCEL: Officials of the Abbey making preparations for last Thursday's service, the most momentous since the Coronation

BROADLANDS, THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOME OF EARL AND COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN, WHERE THE FIRST PART OF THE HONEYMOON IS BEING SPENT: Broadlands lies in the midst of a well-wooded park in the New Forest. It has been in Lady Mountbatten's family for many years, and it was the seat of the third Lord Palmerston, the celebrated Victorian Minister. Broadlands has a special interest for the Royal couple as it was the setting for the wedding of Lord and Lady Mountbatten's daughter to Lord Brabourne—a ceremony at which Princess Elizabeth was a bridesmaid and Lieutenant Mountbatten was an usher

THE HONEYMOON HOMES

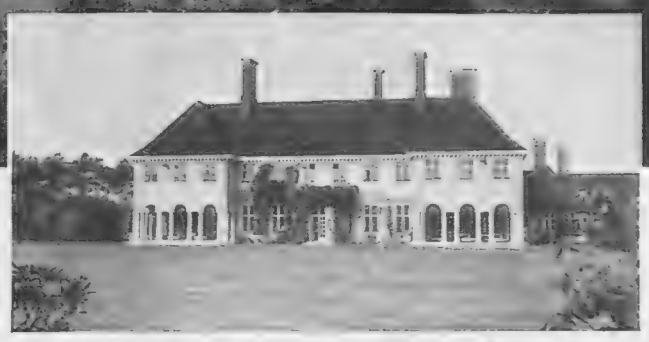
and the FUTURE TOWN and COUNTRY RESIDENCES of the ROYAL COUPLE

A STATELY HOME IN THE HEART OF THE NEW FOREST: The main façade of Broadlands. The west wing of the house is the home of Earl and Countess Mountbatten, and it is there that the Royal couple are spending the first part of their honeymoon before journeying on to Deeside. That celebrated trout stream, the River Test, runs through the grounds

BIRKHALL, ON THE ROYAL ESTATE NEAR BALMORAL—WHERE THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ARE TO SPEND THE SECOND PART OF THEIR HONEYMOON: Two views of the house which was built in 1715 by Charles Gordon of Abergeldie. Birkhall has for nearly a century been held in affection by members of the Royal Family. It was purchased in 1852 for King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and for many years it was his Deeside home. It was occupied by the King and Queen when Duke and Duchess of York, and more recently by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Through the garden of Birkhall runs the River Muick. The scenery is characteristic of Deeside

THIS MAY BE THE FUTURE HOME OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM—AN AERIAL VIEW OF WINDLESHAM MOOR, WHICH PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND LIEUTENANT MOUNTBATTEN VISITED SHORTLY BEFORE THEIR MARRIAGE: The house is at present owned by Mrs. Warwick Bryant, formerly Mrs. Philip Hill, widow of the millionaire financier. It lies at Windlesham, on the Sunningdale road and only 25 miles from London. A few miles away is burnt-out Sunninghill

Rumours and denials have followed each other in swift succession regarding the future homes of Princess Elizabeth. In THE SPHERE of July 26 pictures were given both of Sunninghill Park, near Ascot, and Clarence House, St. James's, suggesting that they might become residences for the Royal bride and bridegroom after their honeymoon. While Sunninghill was being prepared for the Princess a disastrous fire took place there, and at the time of writing it seems possible that the choice may fall on lovely Windlesham Moor. It has now been announced officially that Clarence House will be Princess Elizabeth's town residence



THE MAIN FRONTAGE OF WINDLESHAM MOOR: A view showing the great expanse of lawn stretching away in front of the house. One of the great attractions of the garden is a nine-hole putting and approaching course

THE LILY-POOL AND ROCK GARDEN AT WINDLESHAM MOOR: A glimpse of the house through the trees surrounding the pool. The garden was laid out by Mr. Gomer Waterer, well known as a landscape gardener and yachtsman, and he was also responsible for the nine-hole putting and approaching course. The beauty of Windlesham Moor so much impressed the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales that he commissioned Mr. Waterer to rejuvenate the grounds at Fort Belvedere. Windlesham Moor is situated half a mile from the main London road

CLARENCE HOUSE HAS BEEN SELECTED AS THE PRINCESS'S TOWN HOUSE: A view of the main entrance to the residence where the bride and bridegroom will come to live after their honeymoon when they take up their round of official duties. Clarence House was built in 1825 for the Duke of Clarence, who later became William IV, and it then passed into the hands of the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's second son. On the Duke of Edinburgh's death it went to Victoria's third son, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Elizabeth's great-great-uncle. Clarence House has a fine outlook across St. James's Park

THE TWO PAGES AT THE ROYAL WEDDING: Prince William of Gloucester (*left*) and Prince Michael of Kent (*right*), the young cousins of Princess Elizabeth. Prince William was born in December 1941 and accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester during the Duke's Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth. Prince Michael of Kent was born in July 1942, the year of his father's death. His elder brother Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, is now in his thirteenth year

THE BEST MAN—THE TWENTY-EIGHT-YEAR-OLD MARQUESS OF MILFORD HAVEN, FIRST COUSIN OF THE BRIDEGROOM: Lord Milford Haven, a nephew of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, had a distinguished naval career during the war, receiving the O.B.E. and the D.S.C. His grandfather, Prince Louis of Battenberg, later first Marquess of Milford Haven, was First Sea Lord at the outbreak of the First World War

The Royal Marriage

THE EIGHT BRIDESMAIDS THE PAGES AND THE BEST MAN

THE FOUR YOUNGEST BRIDESMAIDS: *Left*—Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret. *Left centre*—Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duchess of Kent. She was born on Christmas Day, 1936. *Right centre*—Lady Caroline Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the second daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. *Right*—Lady Mary Ilona Margaret Cambridge, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge and a grand-niece of Queen Mary. Lady Mary was one of the eight bridesmaids to the Duchess of Kent at her wedding in 1934. She is now twenty-three years old

THE FOUR OLDER BRIDESMAIDS: *Left*—Lady Elizabeth Lambart, elder daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Earl of Cavan. *Left centre*—the Hon. Margaret Elphinstone. She is a daughter of Lord Elphinstone, who married in 1910 Lady Mary Frances Bowes-Lyon, a sister of the Queen. *Right centre*—Lady Pamela Mountbatten, a daughter of Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma. She was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of her elder sister Patricia to Lord Brabourne in October 1946. *Right*—Miss Diana Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the late Hon. John Herbert Bowes-Lyon. She is a niece of the Queen

SPLIT-SECOND TIMING for the ROYAL WEDDING

What this Week's Great Spectacle Meant in Terms of Behind-the-Scenes Organisation

By CHARLES GRAVES

THE general public can have little or no idea of the intricate arrangements behind the scenes at Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace which were necessary to guarantee as far as was humanly possible the perfect handling of a historic occasion such as the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Mountbatten this week. The parents of the ordinary young couple who are getting married have enough to arrange in all conscience—the selection of the church, the display of wedding presents, the wedding breakfast, and so on. The bridegroom is responsible for the ushers and the bride selects her bridesmaids. But the decorations in the church and the payment for the requisite number of police if the couple is sufficiently well known to warrant it; the place where the honeymoon is going to be spent; and the detectives needed to see that the wedding presents are not tampered with, are among the dozens of different details which need careful handling, even in the case of commoners.

But when the Heiress to the Throne gets married, the complications are tremendous and involve all kinds of etiquette, preparations and split-second timing. As the wedding on Thursday was not a State function like the Coronation, the services of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) were not required. The Lord Chamberlain was responsible for the ceremonial and the invitations—in consultation with the King and Queen. Owing to the austerity times in which we are now living, no extra seats could be installed in Westminster Abbey, which therefore contained only 2,000 people compared with the 5,000 or 6,000 at the Coronation.

The Dean of Westminster—the Very Reverend Duncan Campbell Don—in conjunction with the Lord Chamberlain's office, was able to allow 103 seats to the Press of the world, together with the facilities for eight photographers and one member of the B.B.C. The selection of the members of the Press was delegated to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Empire Press Union, the Foreign Press Association, and the American Society of Correspondents. It was they who had the invidious task of deciding who were to be the lucky ones out of the thousands of applicants for a seat in the Abbey.

In this connection, Commander Richard Colville, D.S.C., R.N., and his assistant, Miss Diana Lyttleton, were busier than almost everybody else with one exception. For Commander Colville recently succeeded "Bartimeus" as Press Secretary to the King. In this capacity he and his assistant (he got 'flu at the beginning of last week) had to supply information on innumerable aspects of the wedding. When I was in Buckingham Palace myself early last week the telephone was continually ringing with requests for information such as (*a*) what the pages would wear at the wedding; (*b*) whether it would be possible to photograph and interview the bridesmaids; (*c*) was any of the silk used during the ceremony woven in Italy?; (*d*) what arrangements could be made for being present at a pre-view of the wedding presents. As Miss Lyttleton said, there was no limit to the questions that were asked.

CORSHAM FRIENDS GIVE A FAREWELL PARTY TO LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN: The party was given at the Methuen Arms by the Moonraker's Skittles Team, and the bridegroom was presented with a pair of "daks" and a walking-stick. Left to right—Lieutenant Mountbatten, Mr. Jack Daymond, Lieut.-Commander P. Worth, Lieut.-Commander J. T. Birch, Lieut.-Commander P. Hoare, Mr. E. Horlock and Mr. Joe Daymond. Lieutenant Mountbatten, who has been one of the instructors on the Petty Officer's course at Corsham, played on many occasions with the skittles team

The Crown Equerry was responsible for the carriages, horses, motor-cars, and coaches in the procession. The Chief Commissioner of Police was responsible for certain details of the procession, such as the closing of various streets; while Major-General J. C. O. Marriott, as General Officer Commanding London District, was responsible for the troops taking part in the procession.

Only the King could give permission for photographs to be taken of the procession from inside Westminster Abbey as it was leaving. Only the King could give permission for the B.B.C. to do a running commentary from inside the Abbey. The Master of the Household was responsible for the guests staying in the Palace. Lord Mountbatten, as the owner of Broadlands, Hampshire, where the honeymoon is being spent, was responsible for the house being in complete running order. The Archbishop of Canterbury, of course, was responsible for the actual marriage lines. No doubt, too, he was consulted as to the dozens of senior members of religious bodies who were invited to be present.

Invitations to the wedding breakfast, however, were the affair of the Lord Steward—the Duke of Hamilton. The Queen, as mother of the bride, was primarily concerned with the domestic arrangements, such as entertainment in the Palace, in which she had the advice and assistance of the Master of the Household—Sir Piers Legh. These private invitations were not, in fact, made public simply because they were private invitations.

To what extent there was any need for research into precedent I do not know. But very many years have passed since there was an heiress, as opposed to an heir, to the throne. Queen Victoria, the last woman to come to the throne, was already the Queen when she married. In any event, the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Philip Mountbatten was technically a private affair and did not, therefore, concern the Home Secretary or other members of the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister. Incidentally, the demand for austerity which prevented timber and labour being used for extra seats in the Abbey made it impossible for all members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords to be automatically invited. What happened was that a ballot had to be taken in both Houses of Parliament. If it had been the Coronation, of course, every member of the Upper House would automatically have had the right to be present—to the last backwoods peer.

Busiest of all the Court officials during the past month or so has been Mr. Jock Colville, cousin of Commander Colville and himself the son of Lady Cynthia Colville, one of the Ladies-in-Waiting to Queen Mary. As Princess Elizabeth's Private Secretary, he has been in a maelstrom of work. He has, of course, been aided by Princess Elizabeth's three Ladies-in-Waiting—Lady Margaret Egerton, Lady Margaret Seymour and Mrs. Elphinstone. But even with their aid it can have been no easy matter handling correspondence running into 400 letters a day, dealing with wedding presents, having them displayed, personally receiving many of the donors, and organising anything from the honeymoon couple's departure after the wedding to Hampshire, to letters about their future plans.

The Ministry of Works was responsible for the floodlighting, fluorescent lighting and outside decorations in the Mall. But unluckily for Mr. Colville, Lieut.-General F. A. M. Browning, C.B., D.S.O., recently appointed Comptroller of Princess Elizabeth's Household, does not take up his duties until early next year. As for the photography and running commentaries of the procession from the Abbey along the route to Buckingham Palace, that was the affair of the B.B.C. and the newspapers, which detailed their observers, reporters and photographers to specific points.

One thing is certain. The Court officials are fully aware that they took every possible safeguard to prevent any hitch in the proceedings and must be highly relieved that it is all over.

ERECTING CRUSH BARRIERS IN A SIDE STREET OFF WHITEHALL: One of the police measures taken to ensure the safety of the crowds for the Royal wedding. The barriers were erected at the approaches to all the principal points of concentration

THE FLAGPOLES GO UP ROUND BUCKINGHAM PALACE: A squad at work preparing for last Thursday's pageantry. The poles each carried a brightly-coloured banner and added to the festive appearance of the area round the Victoria Memorial in the vicinity of the Palace

HOME NEWS IN PICTURES

The Dovedale Committee of the National Trust, the chairman of the Joint Committee for the Peak District National Park, and the chairman of Ashbourne Council, are among signatories to a letter to the Press demanding reconsideration of the plan to turn Dovedale into a small-arms range for the Army. Opposition to the plan is being organised with vigour, and no doubt a deputation will call on the Minister concerned. The joint letter declares: "From the Springs of Dove below Axe Edge to its climax of dramatic beauty at Thorpe Cloud the Dove has inspired generations of Englishmen. No part of this enchanted valley should be denied to the public. To extend an existing site for a small-arms range, so denying access to the most dramatic and popular reaches containing properties of the National Trust and such wonderful sights as the Twelve Apostles and Tissington Spires, is no less than an act of folly. We trust that there will be no hesitation in withdrawing this outrageous proposal"

THE THREAT TO DOVEDALE, DESCRIBED AS "AN ALARMING DISREGARD OF PUBLIC OPINION": The famous "Stepping Stones" on the River Dove which are included in the 578 acres of Dovedale which the Army propose to take over for use as a small-arms range

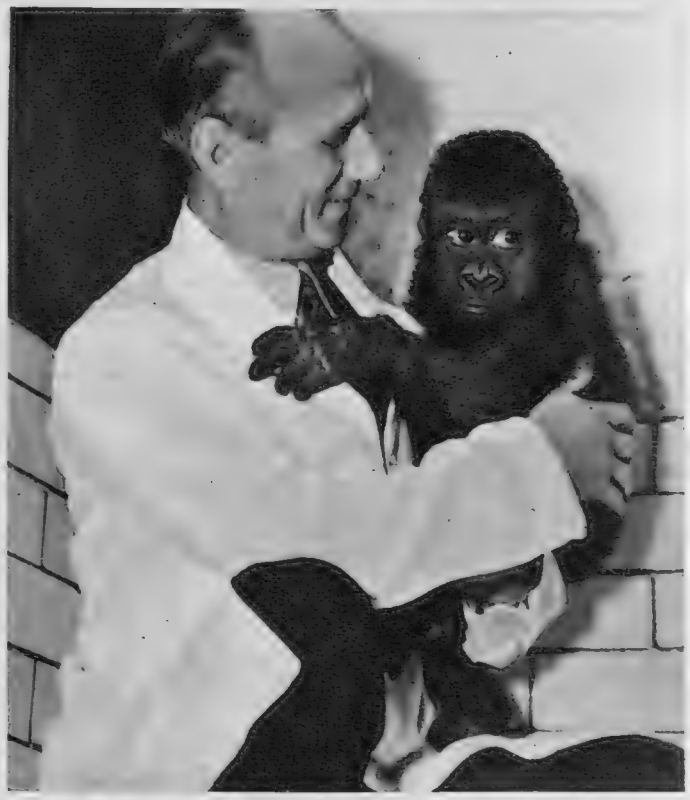
WHAT THE DROUGHT HAS DONE TO BAMFORD: The Ladybower Reservoir, which supplies water to the counties of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, has fallen to such a low level that the church of Derwent (submerged in 1945) has now reappeared

STANDING WITHIN THE WALLS OF DERWENT CHURCH TOWER, WHICH WAS SUBMERGED TWO YEARS AGO WITH THE FLOODING OF THE NEW LADYBOWER RESERVOIR: Many hundreds of people have flocked to the area to see the strange re-emergence of the tower. Of recent weeks the upper reservoir has dropped over 50 ft. The dam at Bamford was opened by the King and Queen, and it forms the third and largest of the reservoirs created in recent years by the Derwent Valley Water Board. The reservoir lies along the Pennine Way, which has been so much in the news as a result of the recommendation by the Committee on Footpaths and Access to the Countryside that it should be fully accessible to the public

THE MEMORIAL TO THE MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SUBMARINE "THETIS": This was the scene at Holyhead during the service following the unveiling of the granite monument commemorating the disaster of 1939, when the submarine sank during trials in Liverpool Bay. Of the 103 who were on board, fifty-five were buried privately and forty-four at Holyhead in a common grave. The Dean of Liverpool conducted the service

SURROUNDED BY A GUARD OF HONOUR OF THE SUBMARINE SERVICE: The memorial to the men of the "Thetis" after its unveiling at Holyhead by Vice-Admiral J. M. Mansfield, Flag Officer, Submarines. The memorial is of granite and bears a cross in the form of a sword. Following the disaster in Liverpool Bay, the "Thetis" was raised to the surface and, as the "Thunderbolt," played a brilliant part in the war at sea

THE WEIGHT OF A TOWN COUNCILLOR: Councillor P. K. Beacroft is weighed according to the old custom on the installation of a new Mayor at High Wycombe. The Buckinghamshire town observed an ancient tradition when the new Mayor, Mr. G. H. Baker, took office. He and his councillors were weighed after the swearing-in ceremony. If they gain weight during the year, they can be accused by burghers of the town of not fulfilling their duties of office with sufficient energy. Mace-bearer J. Glenester, on the left, has been a Beadle for thirty years and mace-bearer for seven



AN IMPORT FROM FRANCE: The London Zoo's latest arrival is a baby male gorilla from the Paris Zoo. The two-and-a-half-year-old gorilla from the French Cameroons arrived on November 5, and was promptly named "Guy." He is of the lowland race of gorilla and has been placed next to the two female chimpanzees, Mona and Jane, and the baby orang-utan, Lizzie. Thus the three highest types of anthropoid apes can be seen together. Guy spent six months in the Paris Zoo before coming to London, and is more responsive to the French language than to English. A Fellow of the Zoological Society, Mrs. Pinto-Leite, helped him to settle in by talking to him in his native tongue! Guy is of the same race as the old favourites Mok and Moina

A GOOD SEND-OFF FOR THE HUNTING SEASON IN THE COTSWOLDS: An animated scene outside the Lygon Arms, Broadway, at the opening meet of the North Cotswold, which attracted a legion of foot followers and a fair number of riders. Hunting has not regained its pre-war status, but its popularity in the Cotswold stone-wall country remains undimmed

MOVING OFF TO DRAW AFTER THE OPENING MEET OF THE SILVERTON: The field riding through the village of Thorverton. This small pack operates in the celebrated Devon banks country

THE TRINITY HOUSE DEPOT AT BLACKWALL, WHERE BUOYS OF EVERY SHAPE AND SIZE ARE BROUGHT AND STACKED IN ROWS TO AWAIT OVERHAUL OR REPAIR: This depot, which is situated in a commanding position at a bend of the River Thames, just above the mouth of the River Lea, has now lost something of its old importance, its place having been taken by Harwich, which became the Trinity House headquarters during the war years and where most of the buoy repair work is now done. On the left can be seen a radar buoy, while on the right is one of the high focal-plane bell-and-whistle buoys. This is only one aspect of the many and varied work of Trinity House, which forms the subject of the special "Sphere" drawings on these pages by Laurence Dunn

THE VARIED PARAPHERNALIA OF THE LIGHTHOUSE TENDER: Equipment in the hold of the *Alert*, a new 1,400-ton Trinity House vessel which was built last year by Swan Hunters, and which operates from Harwich. Besides the two buoys, on one of which is an extra superstructure, or "cage," there can also be seen some gas accumulators and the heavy sinkers used to moor the buoys. These sinkers vary in weight from 3 to 6 tons. The barrels, which are painted red, are for fresh water, and are used when servicing lighthouses

SERVICING A BUOY ON BOARD "ALERT": Lifted on board by the ship's derrick, this light-buoy has had all weed and growth scraped off, but in this case it did not need repainting. Manholes are then opened, old gas accumulators removed and new ones inserted. The two containers will provide sufficient gas for a further eighteen months' regular operation

A NEW LIGHTSHIP ARRIVES TO TAKE UP STATION: In recent years many new lightships have been constructed at Dartmouth by Philip and Son. Here, from the deck of the old Shambles lightship (south-east of Portland Bill), we see the 1,100-ton tender *Patricia* as she arrived last month with No. 5 lightship, the latest of these craft. The new-comers anchored near by and then began the very considerable business of transferring all the gear, stores and crews' personal possessions. Included among the latter were many issues of THE SPHERE. A few hours later the relieving lightship was anchored in the correct position, the remaining members of the crew put aboard, and then the old ship was towed away in order to undergo repairs

HOW TRINITY HOUSE KEEPS WATCH AND WARD

The Organisation of Buoys and Lightships Round Britain's Coasts

(Drawings by Laurence Dunn)

As the general lighthouse authority for England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the adjacent seas, Trinity House is responsible for the maintenance of warning and navigational lights and marks around our coasts. These include buoys, lightships, rock lighthouses and also shore stations. It is upon these lights and upon the efficiency of those who man them that the safety of our seaborne trade depends.

It calls for a fleet of nine ships, specially designed for relief and maintenance work to tend all these. The largest vessels in the fleet are the newly-built *Ready* and *Vestal* of 1,600 tons and the one-year-old *Alert* of 1,400 tons. Next there is the Diesel electrically-driven *Patricia* of 1,100 tons, also used for Committee Inspection duties. These will be joined later by the *Argus*, now under construction. This fleet of ships is stationed at strategic points around our coasts, such as Yarmouth, Harwich, Cowes, Penzance, Swansea and Holyhead, and each is responsible for a given sector.

Altogether Trinity House has about fifty manned lighthouses, about thirty lightships on station, and about the same number (thirty) of unwatched lights, and also two fog-signal stations to tend. Added to these there are several hundred buoys to maintain and service. A watch must also be kept for such things as changes in the positions of sandbanks, and in normal times Trinity House is also concerned with the work of wreck dispersal around our coasts. Owing, however, to the vast numbers of ships sunk during the war, this is being carried out by the Admiralty as a temporary measure.

These are only some of the many activities of Trinity House, which is also the pilotage authority for the United Kingdom.

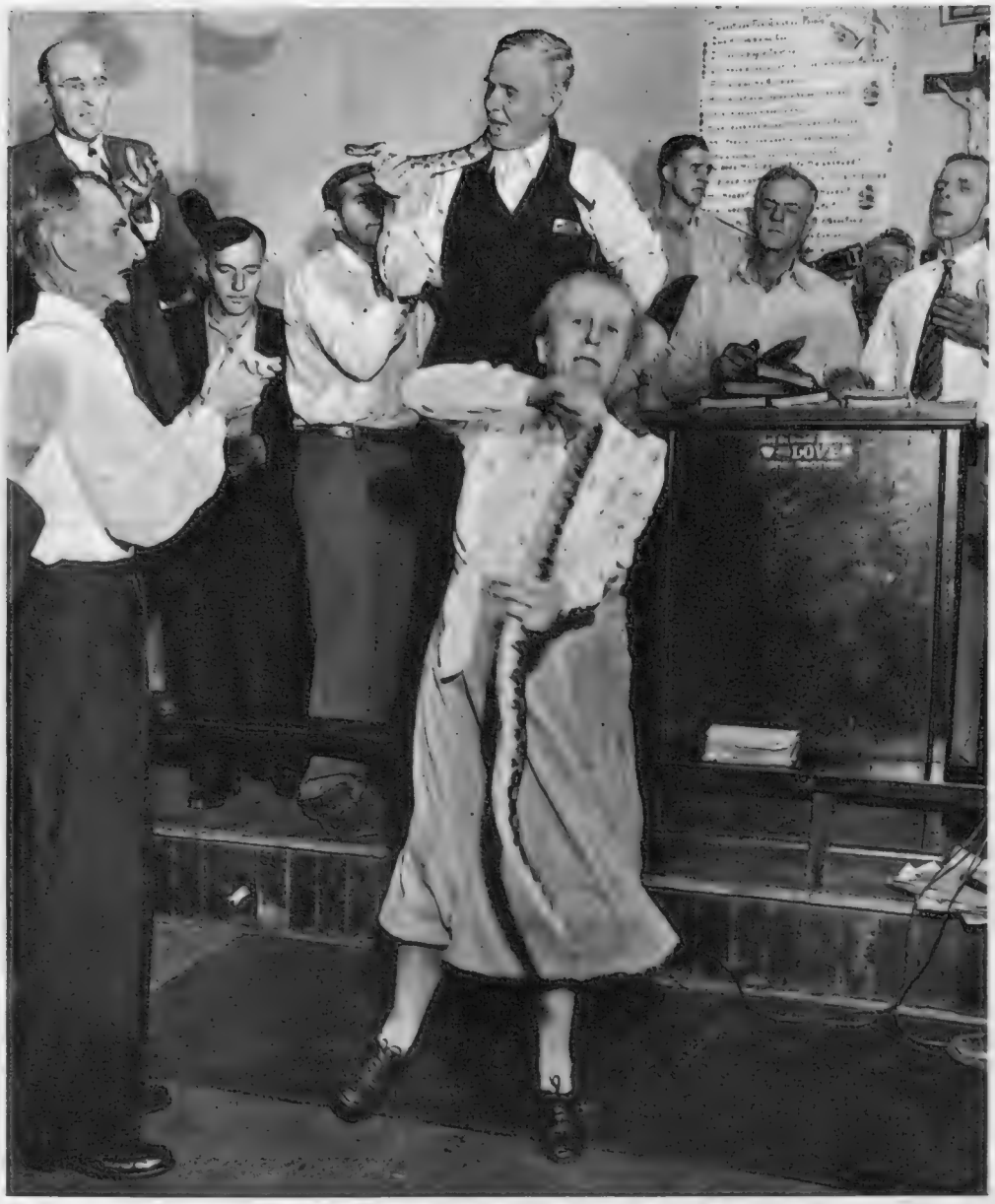
THE OLD SHAMBLES LIGHTSHIP: This belongs to a type now being replaced round Britain's coasts. Here the central beacon can be raised and lowered on the mainmast, whereas the new Shambles lightship has a beacon tower and a light developing 300,000 candle-power. Ships of the type depicted above are far from comfortable for the crews. The new ships have particularly well-planned crew accommodation

On left—**LOOKING AFT FROM "PATRICIA" AS THE OLD SHAMBLES LIGHTSHIP IS TOWED TO THE COWES DEPOT, WHERE SHE WILL BE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED:** The "Patricia," besides serving as a lightship tender, is also designed for Committee Inspection duties, and on ceremonial occasions acts as the Trinity House yacht. As such she has the very special privilege of preceding the Royal Party

THE SNAKE-HANDLERS of HARLAN COUNTY

A Strange Cult Among the Mountain People of Kentucky

IT'S ALL PART OF THEIR RELIGION: Pastor Oscar Hutton, with a snake about his neck, Faye Nolan, handling the snake which had bitten her three weeks previously, and another devotee, with a reptile held aloft, taking part in a demonstration in Harlan County, Kentucky. These mountaineers regard snake-handling as the essence of their faith, and rather than abandon it they risk imprisonment. They are a Sect of the "Holiness Group of the Church of God," and they number several thousands



ONE OF THE CHARMERS OF HARLAN COUNTY SHOWS WHAT FAITH CAN DO: This Kentucky woman is demonstrating the art of snake-handling in the River Street Church at Harlan. The 4-ft. rattlesnake hangs limp in her grasp, but it is nevertheless vicious. Those who follow this strange religion believe that their own faith prevents them being bitten, but outsiders who have witnessed the services of the Holiness Group of the Church of God believe that hypnotism plays a part in the proceedings. The State of Kentucky has declared snake-handling to be unlawful, and imposes a minimum fine of 50 dollars on all caught in the act

In the mountain fastnesses of the far south-east of Kentucky, where the Cumberland mountains form a great barrier between the State and the old dominion of Virginia, life takes on many curious twists and turns. Harlan County is perhaps the most remote of all the districts in Kentucky, and it is there that members of the "Holiness Group of the Church of God" practise snake-handling in defiance of the edicts of far-away Frankfort, the State capital. According to the Rev. Oscar Hutton, who has taught snake-handling to over 1,000 cultists, the snakes are symbols by which the faithful are willing to risk their lives "to prove the power of God." He believes that once the "power" is felt, the snakes are harmless. The actual handling takes fifteen or twenty minutes of the three-hour service. To spectators at the edge of the roped arena, it is something like a nightmare as the vicious, ugly, buzzing snakes are lifted from the boxes to the constant beat of cymbals and the chanting of the handlers. The question has arisen: "Are the snakes really poisonous?" The answer is definitely "Yes." For some reason the snakes go limp upon being taken out. The cult calls it "faith." Psychologists infer that the snakes may be hypnotised. Handlers are rarely bitten. When it happens it is usually while the snakes are being passed from one to another. The Holiness Group does not believe in doctors: when bitten, they pray

THE REV. OSCAR HUTTON, LEADER OF THE SNAKE CULTISTS, HAS A "RATTLER" OVER HIS SHOULDER AND HE HOLDS ALOFT A BUNCH OF COPPERHEADS: Hutton has taught over 1,000 of his followers to handle snakes, declaring the snakes are symbols by means of which the faithful are willing to risk their lives to prove the power of God

MRS. BILL EDMONDS GIVES PRAYERFUL ENCOURAGEMENT TO A FELLOW-CULTIST: Mrs. Edmonds (right) stands above a member of the River Street Church congregation as he prepares to pick up a pair of snakes from the floor. This is always a difficult moment, as the cultists declare that the snakes are not under the full influence of the holy power until they are firmly grasped

A HEADLESS FIGURE OF RAMESES II AND OTHER RELICS OF THE SAME KING: The Romans brought these figures to Alexandria from Heliopolis when they erected their own temple on the site of the older Ptolemaic Temple of Serapis. Excavations among these ruins have been going on for half a century

POMPEY'S PILLAR WITH ITS ATTENDANT SPHINXES STANDS WATCH OVER THE ENTRANCE TO ALEXANDRIA: The recent excavations on this temple site have been most revealing, and since 1943 it has been established that the great Temple of Serapis, long regarded as the work of Ptolemy the Saviour (B.C. 367-283), was really founded by Ptolemy III. This knowledge was gleaned from ten foundation plaques bearing inscriptions in hieroglyphics and Greek. One of the plaques was a leaf of pure gold and was presented to King Farouk by the Department of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government. Pompey's Pillar undoubtedly had nothing to do with Pompey, and was probably erected by the Emperor Theodosius in order to commemorate the victory of Christianity and the destruction of the Serapium in A.D. 391

EXCAVATIONS AT THE BASE OF POMPEY'S PILLAR

Have Thrown New Light on the Early History of Alexandria

THE HOUSES OF ALEXANDRIA CROWD ROUND THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS: This is the southern part of the temple ruins and the scene of recent excavations by archæologists of the Department of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government. In the left centre is a Roman fireplace. Extending along the right of the picture are rock floors of small chambers. The excavations have clearly shown how the Romans imposed their temple directly above the foundations of the original Ptolemaic temple. Serapis was a foreign god introduced into Egypt under the Ptolemies and identified with the ancient Egyptian Osiris

A PTOLEMAIC SPHINX IN RED GRANITE: With its twin figure it stands at the base of Pompey's Pillar. Its features are less barbaric than those of the celebrated sphinx of the Great Pyramids, which was carved many centuries earlier. Standing beside it is one of the archæologists of the Græco-Roman Museum in Alexandria

DATING FROM THE DAYS OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS: This carved stone tomb with its heavy lid has lately been cleansed of its age-old grime

Pompey's Pillar, the largest well-preserved antiquity of the city of Alexandria, stands amid a vast area of Roman, Greek and Macedonian excavations. The pillar itself is somewhat of a fraud, for it certainly does not cover the tomb of Cæsar's great rival, nor does it even commemorate him, but the many finds that have been made in its vicinity have proved of the most vital importance. Ever since Botti began the excavations in the Temple of Serapis at the base of the Pompey Pillar, and founded the Museum of Græco-Roman Antiquities, these finds have helped archæologists in piecing together the early history of Alexandria, the port for which Alexander the Great selected the site, and which under the Ptolemies, the sharers of the spoils of Alexander's Empire, rose to be the most important centre of art, learning and commerce in the Mediterranean world. After Botti came Von Sieglin (1898-1902) and Breccia (1905-1907), and during very recent years Egyptian archæologists have also turned their attention to this temple area. Their discovery in 1943 that Ptolemy III and not Ptolemy the Saviour was the real founder of the temple was a piece of wholly unexpected news. Ptolemy Soter was the first Macedonian monarch of Egypt, and has always been regarded as the creator of the Serapium. The evidence of the ten foundation plaques discovered in 1943 is beyond all doubt, however. The real builder raised Egyptian sea-power to its greatest height, overran the Seleucian kingdom to Babylon and Susa, and also founded the Edfu temple and the pylon at Karnak. It was after him that the empire of the Ptolemies began to totter

BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE TEMPLE: A heavy limestone column which was probably covered with stucco at one time. It was unearthed towards the end of the war, when archæologists of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities were making important discoveries on the site of the temple of Serapis

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

JAMES BYRNES AND THE STORY OF YALTA

"Speaking Frankly," a Revealing Record by America's Former Secretary of State

MR. JAMES F. BYRNES went to the Yalta Conference at the express invitation of the late President Roosevelt. Subsequently he was at Conferences at Potsdam, London, Paris and New York in his official capacity as Secretary of State. At Yalta he was to see Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill in action, but of those three only the powerful figure of Stalin remained to overshadow the latter Conferences.

SPEAKING FRANKLY (Heinemann. 21s.) is Mr. Byrnes's personal record of those Conferences and of his period of office as Secretary of State. He takes the reader behind the scenes and comments freely upon personalities as well as upon proceedings. For the record he is assisted by his gift for being able to take verbatim shorthand notes, a specimen of which is reproduced in the book. This particular specimen, by the way, reveals Mr. Churchill in a trenchant and uncompromising mood at Yalta.

A sidelight on United States policy and an indication of what might have happened had President Roosevelt lived, is given in some comments by Mr. Byrnes on the Soviet policy towards Germany as revealed in the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris in July 1946. Mr. Byrnes is discussing the controversial "Morgenthau Plan," which he declares that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt approved. Subsequently, he says, they modified their attitude, and here comes this pregnant phrase: "The real hub of the situation," the President asserted, "is to keep Britain from going into complete bankruptcy at the end of the war."

But the controversial part of the book is that in which Mr. Byrnes examines Russia's policy, and in which he refers back to the Russo-German agreement of 1939. In the main, this part of his book is addressed to the American people in an attempt to explain the steady deterioration of Russo-American relations since Yalta, to provide the background and give reasons, and also to propose some means whereby peace can be maintained. "Soviet statesmen," he says, "seem to believe it is their duty to struggle to the utmost to advance their power and interest. We must make it absolutely clear that if they continue to struggle beyond definite limits, the law will be forced upon them." At the same time, he goes on to plead for co-operation, for "experience has shown that Soviet policy is flexible, and at any time Soviet spokesmen may change their views." Nobody in this country can read this book without being aware of the precarious position in which we find ourselves in the world to-day.

The libido is strong in Mr. Frank O'Connor's collection of stories THE COMMON CHORD (Macmillan. 8s. 6d.). And why should it not be, at all, for is the book not dedicated to Venus, "that from eleven to ninety reignest in mortal bosoms"?

As befits a frequent contributor to the *New Yorker*, Mr. O'Connor extracts good entertainment from his village Romeos and frustrated Juliets, while the roles of heavy villain are reserved for Church and State. Particularly the Church, and in the character of one Father Ring, who crops up in more than one of the tales, and who pursues the straying sheep of his flock with all the rigours of applied Puritanism.

But Mr. O'Connor would not be a *New Yorker* contributor if his writings were all fun. There are plenty of tragic twists; mostly at the expense of the young and helpless. Here is a writer of power, whose talents could be extended beyond these slighter exercises.

In a batch of detective stories, the one which breathes the most light-heartedly is, as might be expected, by the Dean of Durham. Dr. Alington's MIDNIGHT WIRELESS (Macdonald. 7s. 6d.) has, he declares, been written by a Mr. G. A. Pediment. Be that as it may, no one better than the Venerable Dean knows how to handle spies in a public school.

Perhaps the best, and certainly the best contrived, of the bunch is Mr. Kenneth Fearing's THE BIG CLOCK (John Lane. 7s. 6d.). Already it is the subject of a successful moving picture, so that it will be no secret that there was only one witness to the murder of Pauline Delos, and that the murderer employed the very man who was the sole witness to track him (the witness) down. Here is a pursuit theme in which a man is caught in the all-spreading web of a powerful and ruthless organisation, and its thrills are sustained to the last page.

Suspense is the keynote of Miss Charlotte Armstrong's THE UNSUSPECTED (Harrap. 8s. 6d.), and the *motif* is skilfully sustained to the very end. This book is out of the run of ordinary crime stories, since it stands up to literary tastes, its characters come alive, their actions are credible, and the pace of the story is sustained throughout. In some ways Francis Moynihan is the most attractive hero of the bunch, and should make a nice piece of casting when the story comes to be filmed.

Chief Inspector Julian Rivers is reintroduced to us by Miss Carol Carnac in CLUE SINISTER (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.). This time he is investigating the murder of a black-marketeer up in the Lake District, and in this he is neither too well aided nor abetted by the local worthies, but his unfailing politeness, aided by a penetrating tenacity, eventually brings the criminal to book.

A WHIG STATESMAN FALLS FROM HIS PINNACLE: Mr. Roger Hedley, a Newcastle sculptor, putting the finishing touches to his new head for Newcastle's statue of the second Earl Grey, which was beheaded by lightning. It will soon be ready for hauling to the top of the monument in the centre of the city and for fastening in place. In the centre is the old head, which was damaged, and on the left is a plaster cast. Grey succeeded Fox as the leader of the Whigs and, when they returned to power in 1830, he became Premier

Next, there is Professor A. W. Stewart's ALIAS J. J. CONNINGTON (Hollis and Carter. 15s.), in which that distinguished scientist presents to his Connington fans what he calls an "escape book." The scope of it is best described in Professor Stewart's words: "a murder mystery in real life; the germs of the plots of some well-known novels; the curious problem of the Dumbuck crannog; the psychological illusions produced by certain drugs; various methods of getting 'easy money'; the adventurous careers of the translators of the *Arabian Nights*; the rather gruesome history of a millionaire mystic; the Loch Arkaig treasure; the strange affair of the Long Man on Ben Macdhui; and other subjects."

From Mr. Laurence Whistler comes a book which is very much out of the ordinary, THE ENGLISH FESTIVALS (Heinemann. 12s. 6d.). Mr. Whistler deals with twenty-seven of these occasions, and in each describes its origin and growth, each with a blend of social, sacred and artistic history.

Professor G. D. H. Cole has revised and is re-issuing with a new preface his well-known LIFE OF WILLIAM COBBETT (Home and Van Thal. 16s.). First published in 1924, this book has become a minor modern classic, and its reappearance in this edition will be welcome.

AND SO TO BED (Phœnix. 12s. 6d.) will be remembered by many B.B.C. listeners as a favourite wartime feature. Mr. Edward Sackville-West, who edits the collection, was responsible for the selection of most of the material in the broadcasts. The result is an anthology of highly individual taste in selection. It is easy to pick specious bones with anthologists, but in this case the reviewer would prefer to congratulate Mr. Sackville-West on his solution of the problem of what a bedside book should be.

THE TRAMP PRINTERS OF OKLAHOMA

Marquis James Tells the Story of His Boyhood, and Other Books Briefly Reviewed

In *Cimarron* Edna Ferber wrote a near-classic of the pioneering days in Oklahoma, when the Cherokee Strip was opened up to the land-hungry homesteaders who poured into the territory to lay the foundations of a new State. In *A Book About Myself*, Theodore Dreiser wrote a brilliant autobiography of his early adventures as a newspaperman in St. Louis. Now comes Marquis James to treat of both themes in the space of one book, and THE CHEROKEE STRIP (Phœnix Press. 12s. 6d.), the story of his Oklahoma boyhood, which certainly owes something to Mr. Dreiser's influence and to Miss Ferber's romantic sense of the West, is the resulting best-seller—for such it certainly is in America at the present moment and bids fair to be in Britain within the course of a few weeks. Marquis James, who has twice won the coveted Pulitzer Prize for Biography, bestrides in this compelling narrative the years 1893 to 1911, two decades in which this area of the United States passed from the wigwam to the big business era. *The Cherokee Strip* has all the romantic ingredients of frontier history, but in particular Mr. James excels in his stories of old-time printers and editors in the West. The tramp printers particularly fascinated him in his youth. These birds of passage were extraordinary folk. One day they would be setting type at 1,800 ems an hour in Enid City's principal newspaper office, and the next day they would have "hit the road," bound for Wichita, Guthrie, Dallas, St. Louis, Denver, or who knows where. They were the aristocrats of the road and of freight-car hopping; they were masters of their craft, a nation-wide brotherhood, and every style of type that had ever shown itself on the American continent they knew, almost by touch. Their conversation drove young James to the maps and the encyclopedias, and it gave him a thirst for journalism and literature that has remained with him all his life. As a reporter on Enid's papers, first the *Events*, then the *Wave*, the *Eagle* and the *Morning News*, he recorded the colourful development of Oklahoma. He makes small-town newspaper reporting seem positively romantic; an achievement indeed.

Ever since Cecil Rhodes envisaged the all-red route from Cairo to the Cape, dreaming ambitious, imperialistic dreams and at moments perceiving the future with a strange lucidity more in keeping with the visionary he nearly was than the materialist he could not help being, the Rhodesias have loomed large upon the map of Africa. Rhodes, the practical man, knew that their gold, that the rich ores of Broken Hill, and the copper deposits of the Haut Katanga would one day yield the world vast wealth. That wealth is now on the verge of being more fully developed, and Rhodesia may indeed become one of the world's great producers of high-grade steel. This industrialisation of Rhodesia is deeply significant, but A. S. Wadia, a Parsee scholar and a writer of distinction, has in ROMANCE OF RHODESIA (Dent. 21s.) by-passed this aspect almost entirely, and in a series of scholarly essays has written an appreciation of the country and its people that seems strangely out of touch with the times. Forty years ago this was the kind of travel diary about Rhodesia that would have been widely welcomed with its accounts of the Victoria Falls and the hardly less spectacular Matopo Hills where Rhodes is buried at the World's View. It is a rather romantic and therefore not very well-balanced picture, but the author in his sagacious appeal to the Indian community of the Rhodesias to set their assets against their grievances, makes a notable contribution to Commonwealth relations and shows his understanding of the better side of Rhodes's nature, the Rhodes who sought to purge the world of prejudices born of colour, class and creed.

A PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION (Skeffington. 18s.), by Edgar Sheffield Brightman, is the work of Boston's leading Professor of Philosophy. He ranges widely and for the most part with erudition over his vast subject. Dr. Brightman's chapter on External Criticisms of Religion makes valuable reading, putting into fair perspective the way in which religions have often been on the wrong side in the social struggle.

HERE AND THERE A LUSTY TROUT (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.), by T. A. Powell, is a book full of useful tips for the angler. The style is pleasantly conversational and the good advice is easily assimilated.

ENGLISH HOME LIFE (Batsford. 15s.), by Christina Hole, and OLD FURNITURE AND WOODWORK (Batsford. 7s. 6d.), by Donald Smith. Christina Hole's book covers the years 1500 to 1800, showing how ordinary men and women lived from day to day through three centuries. It is very much in the manner popularised by the Quennells. Mr. Smith's book is a valuable introduction to the study of furniture.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (Collins. 5s.), by Martin Lindsay, M.P., is a new addition to the "Britain in Pictures" Series. At this critical juncture in its career a history of the House of Lords would be no less welcome, particularly if written with Mr. Lindsay's dash.

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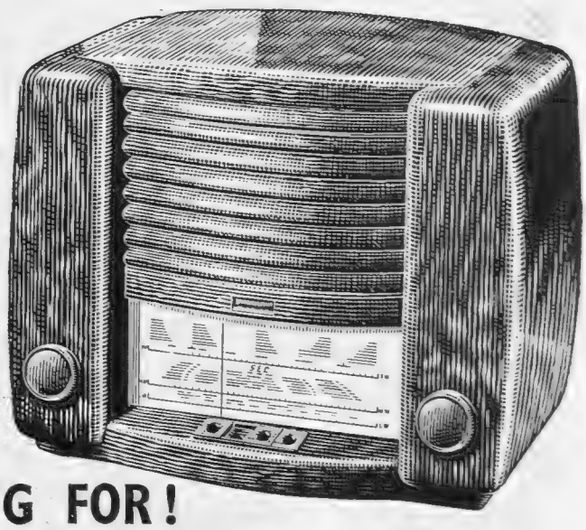

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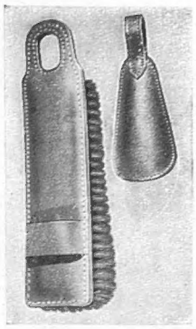

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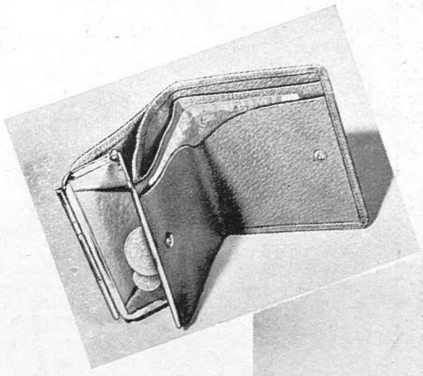

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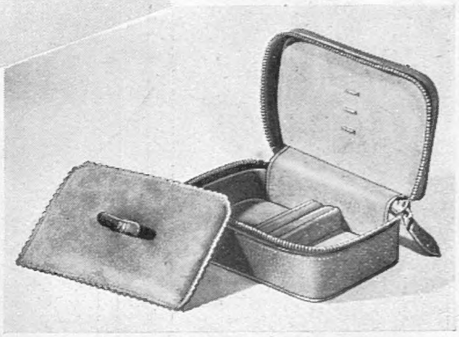

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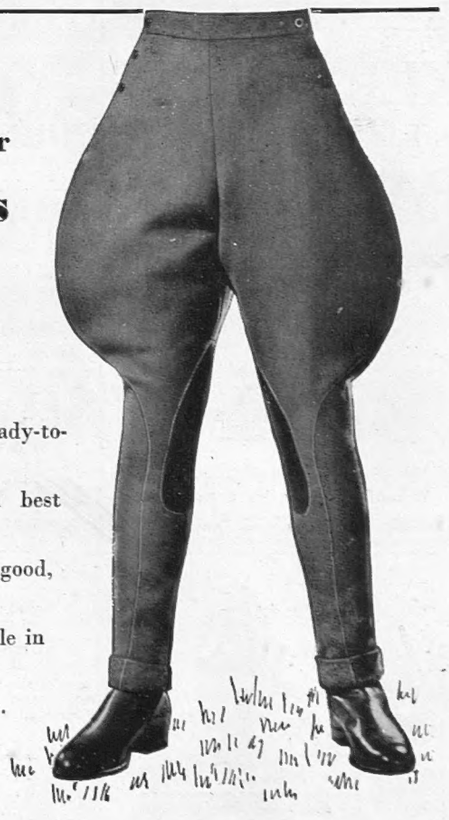

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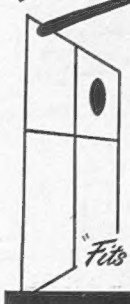

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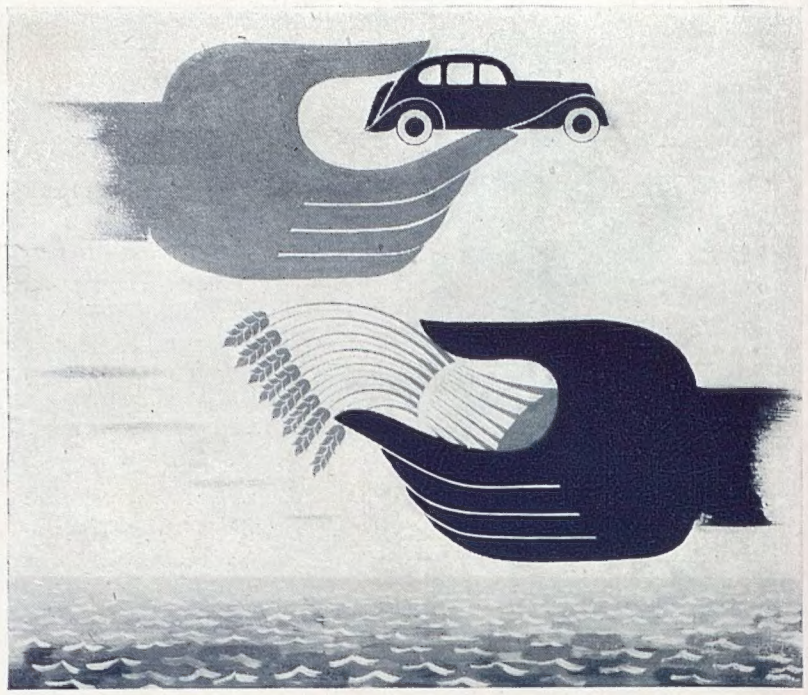

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Britain is bartering her manufacturing skill for her daily bread. Her finest products are going abroad, including the famous cars and commercial vehicles made by firms of the Nuffield Organisation, to be exchanged for wheat and other vital foods. The export figures for Nuffield products are reaching new high records, thanks to the endeavours of the 25,000 Nuffield workers. It is such willing and sustained effort on the part of all of us which will overcome the present crisis.

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